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ABSTRACT

This report documents the impact upon Ontario (Canada) universities of a continuous decline in university funding over the past two decades, coupled with major cutbacks in the past year, that have reduced provincial government grants, partially deregulated university tuition fees, and reorganized student aid initiatives. In text and 23 figures the impact of these changes upon Ontario Universities in general are examined and compared with interprovincial resources and university funding in the United States. In another section text and data tables show how the reductions in government funding impact upon the economy of the entire province. The report concludes that Ontario has one of the most poorly funded university systems in all of North America, and that the cutbacks have seriously threatened both research and the quality of student academic experience. A separate section of 40 tables supplies further data for each of the text components, and an appendix contains an update of the Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index. (CH)

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THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES

1996

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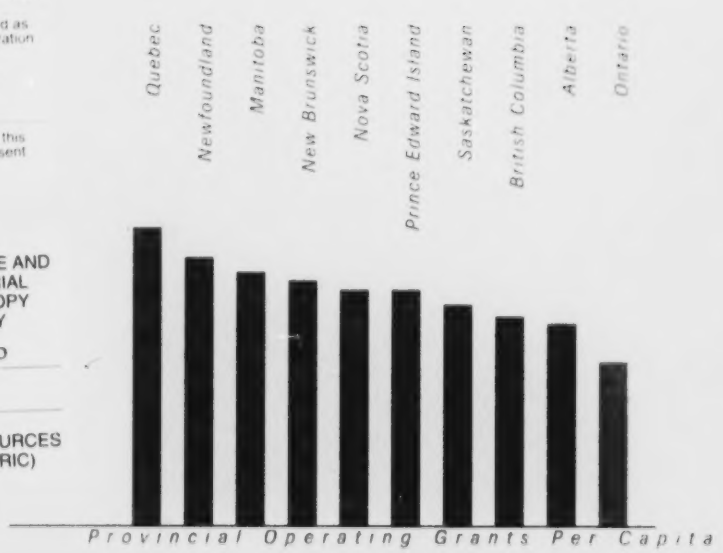

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THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES

1996

Prepared by the
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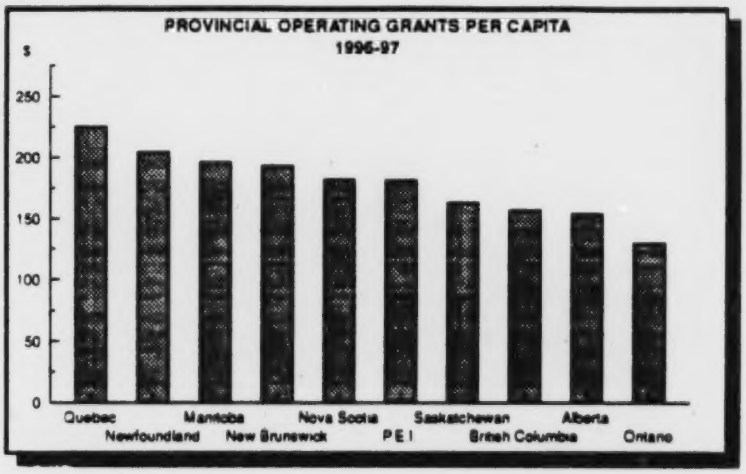
Some of the graphical and tabular data displayed in this report commence with the 1977-78 university fiscal year. This base year has been chosen because it was the last year in which the financial advice of the Ontario Council on University Affairs, the government's advisory body on higher education, was accepted. The data presented end with the most current year for which information is available.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For many years, the level of funding for universities in Ontario has been among the lowest in Canada. The most recently available information suggests that the financial situation of Ontario's universities is deteriorating more quickly than that of universities in any other province. Today, compared to the level of government's investments in universities in other provinces, Ontario ranks tenth out of 10 — the lowest position on the scale of university funding in Canada.



Government Grar[illegible]d Tuition Fees

The cumulative effect of successive governments' decisions on funding of universities has meant that Ontario universities' share of total provincial government spending declined from about 6% in the late 1970s to just over 3% in 1996-97. This slide reflects both reductions in grants to universities and increases which were less than spending increases in other areas. For example, in 1996-97, while operating grants to Ontario universities declined 16% from the previous year, total spending by the provincial government is expected to decline by only about 5%. As a result, universities have about 38% less in government grants with which to educate each student than they had two decades ago. The loss of almost $3,700 of income from grants for each student has been only partially offset by the gain of income of approximately $1,400 from tuition fees paid by each student.

Between the late 1970s and 1994-95, total spending by the universities for each student declined by 11%, in constant dollar terms, while spending for each hospital patient increased 83%, for each elementary and secondary school student by 35%, and for each adult offender by 2%. Payments to doctors, in constant dollars, have increased 106% over the past two decades and provincial government spending on community and social services has increased by 225%. Grants to universities in 1996-97 are actually 15% *less* than they were in the late 1970s.

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Interjurisdictional Comparisons

While Ontario's school boards and correctional institutions have been the best funded in Canada, followed by hospitals, its universities have been among the most poorly funded of universities in any province. The plight of our universities is further underscored when they are compared to universities in the U.S. In 1993-94, the most recent year for which complete data are available, public universities in the U.S. received 36% more total income than similar institutions in Ontario, while private universities received more than twice as much total income as universities in Ontario.

Between the late 1970s and 1996-97, operating grants to Ontario universities for each student fell by 40% while state government appropriations for public universities in the U.S. kept up with inflation and enrolment growth. In total, publicly funded universities in the U.S. are better off than they were two decades ago by the equivalent of $1,060 for each student enrolled. Canadian universities, including those in Ontario, have $2,308 less income for each student enrolled.

Cutbacks and Restraint at Ontario Universities

This major decrease in revenue for Ontario universities has had significant impact. Many universities and affiliated colleges are incurring deficits, despite major cutbacks in spending by virtually every university in the province, and despite major increases in revenues in the form of gifts, donations, contracts and grants from the private sector. University cutbacks since the late 1970s have included a 17% reduction in the number of faculty and staff and a 46% reduction in library acquisitions, measured on a per student basis.

Reduced funding has also meant that capital plant has suffered considerable neglect and few new buildings have been built. Compared to universities in other provinces Ontario universities rank third from the bottom in terms of recent building construction.

Deteriorating physical plants have made it more difficult than ever before for universities in Ontario to perform leading-edge, basic and applied research. A greater share of university research is taking place in some of the other provinces — particularly Quebec and British Columbia — where the infrastructure has not been permitted to deteriorate to the same extent as in Ontario, and where the provincial governments have taken steps to encourage research.

Economic Role of Universities

Despite two decades of underfunding, Ontario's universities make an important contribution to the provincial economy. A recent study shows that a 20% reduction in provincial grants to universities would save the government $376 million; however, the spinoff effect for businesses would reduce total sales by $1 billion and would reduce tax revenues, for the three levels of government, by $317 million. The spinoff effect also would mean the loss of 14,550 jobs.

University graduates have consistently achieved lower rates of unemployment than any other part of the labour force, including those who have graduated from a community college. Further, university graduates are more likely to obtain better jobs and have higher incomes.

The employability of university graduates will increase as the economy evolves into one in which many more jobs require a high degree of flexibility and advanced skills. Managerial and professional occupations that normally require at least one university degree are increasing at a rapid rate. Meanwhile, many types of occupations that do not require a university degree are in decline.

In conclusion, Ontario has one of the most poorly funded university systems in all of North America. Universities have tried to cope with underfunding by increasing revenues from alternate sources, including tuition fees, to the extent permitted by government policy. Despite these steps, they have had to make cutbacks that seriously threaten both the quality of the educational experience for students and research capacity.

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INTRODUCTION

During the past year, the government has taken a number of financial measures which, collectively, have had a significant impact on higher education in this province. These include changes in the areas of grants, tuition fees and student financial assistance. Some of these measures have been positive, others have had an adverse effect.

Reduced Provincial Government Grants

The government:

- within the first month after the general election, reduced operating grants to universities by $16.8 million, and implemented a further 15% base reduction in operating grants to universities for the 1996-97 fiscal year, a reduction which has cost Ontario universities $280 million, or, about $1,000 for each full-time equivalent student;

- reduced capital funding, cutting ordinary capital grants to colleges and universities from $85 million in 1995-96 to $43.7 million in 1996-97;

- reduced its own spending on research by universities and eliminated the University Research Incentive Fund (URIF);

Partially Deregulated University Tuition Fees

The government:

- permitted tuition fees to be set by program, limiting increases to 20%, on average, over the previous year;

- fully deregulated tuition fees for international students, thereby allowing each institution to determine tuition fees for students coming from outside Canada;

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Launched Student Aid Initiatives

The government:

- stipulated that one-tenth of any increase in tuition fees must to be directed toward financial assistance for needy students at each university;

- transferred financial assistance responsibility for students on social assistance programs to the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP). This change has meant that students in this category now receive loans versus non-repayable support, and no longer have access to many benefits to which they would have been entitled as welfare recipients;

- introduced the Ontario Student Opportunity Trust Fund which will increase the amount of student aid that will be available in future years. The provincial government will match eligible donations made or pledged to those trust funds established at universities before March 31, 1997.

The government has also taken other measures, both financial and non-financial, which are important to Ontario universities. These measures include:

- introduction of a Co-operative Education Tax Credit Program. The Program will provide employers with tax savings equal to 10% of the costs of hiring a student who is participating in a recognized co-op program at a university or college;

- elimination of the Ontario Council on University Affairs (OCUA) and the assumption of its responsibilities by the Ministry of Education and Training; and finally,

- appointment of an Advisory Panel on Future Directions for Postsecondary Education.

Significant as these government initiatives have been, over the past year — the government's first year in office, their total impact must be measured within the context of the decisions that governments have made over the past two decades. As will be demonstrated in the following pages, the current government's financial policies can only be viewed as a continuation, at an accelerated pace, of previous governments' policies on university funding.

Ontario universities receive the bulk of their operating income from two sources: provincial government operating grants and tuition fees from students. Together, those two sources contribute between 90 and 95% of total operating income. There are no other major sources of revenue of similar magnitude that could be used to offset any reduction in revenues from either grants or tuition. Together they form the main foundation upon which the delivery of quality university programs are built.

Beginning with government grants, Figure 1 and Table 1 demonstrate the percentage of its total spending that the Ontario government allocates to the universities of this province. **They indicate that the universities' share of total provincial government spending has declined from about 6% in the late 19?os to just over 3% in 1996-97.**

FIGURE 1

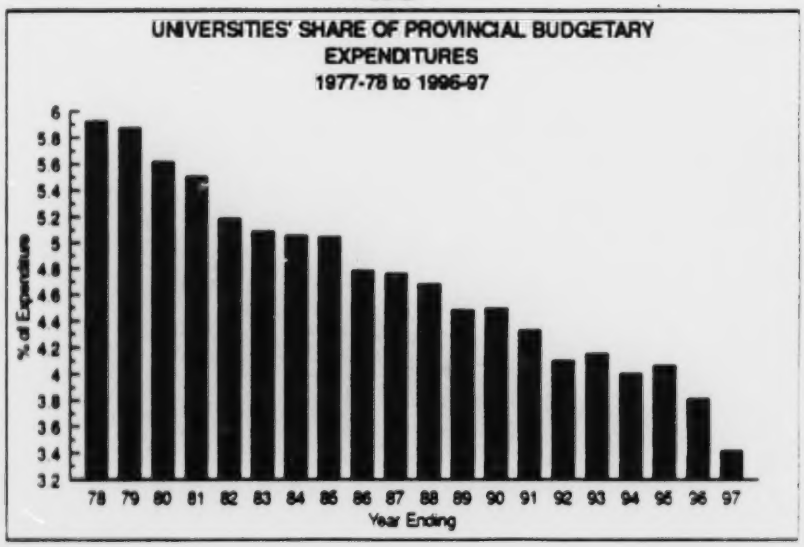
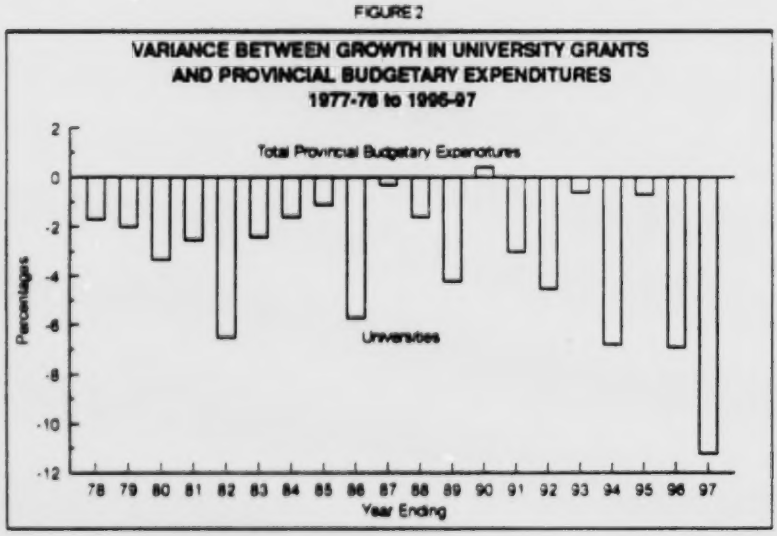


FIGURE 2



This decline reflects government spending increases on universities that were less than other provincial budgetary expenditures. Figure 2 and Table 2 illustrate the gap that has existed almost every year between the way in which universities have been treated as compared to other Ontario public sectors.

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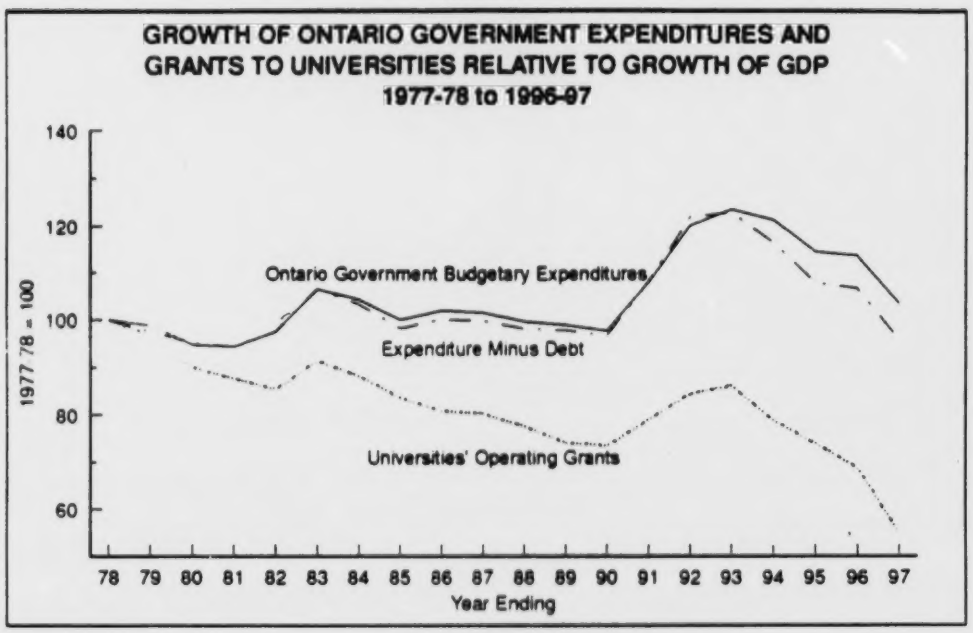
For example, in 1996-97, while operating grants to Ontario universities declined 16% from the previous year, total spending by the provincial government is only expected to decline by approximately 5%.

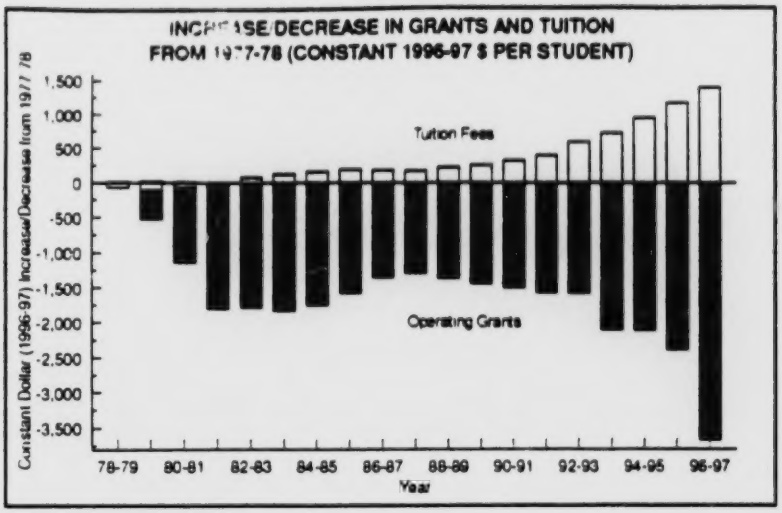
Provincial operating grants have not grown at a rate sufficient to keep up with the combined pressures of enrolment growth and inflation. As Table 3 shows, over the past 20 years, enrolment at Ontario universities has grown by more than 36%, but government grants for each student are worth 38% **less** today than they were at the beginning of the period. **In short, universities have 38% less (public) money with which to educate each student than they had two decades ago.**

FIGURE 3


GROWTH OF ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND
GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES RELATIVE TO GROWTH OF GDP
1977-78 to 1996-97
140
120
100
80
60
1977 78 = 100
Ontario Government Budgetary Expenditures
Expenditure Minus Debt
Universities' Operating Grants
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97
Year Ending

It is also instructive to look at government support for universities and total government spending in relation to the growth of the economy as a whole. Figure 3 and Table 4 suggest that, with the exceptions of the recession periods of the early 1980s and early 1990s, spending by the Ontario government grew at about the same rate as the economy. **Government support for universities, on the other hand, has not kept up with the rate of growth of the economy in this province at any time during the past two decades.**

FIGURE 4



Tuition fee revenue, the second most important source of operating income, did not make up for the long-term reductions in government grants. As Figure 4 demonstrates, while the constant dollar value of provincial grants for each student is now $3,673 less than it was in the late 1970s, the value of tuition fees is only $1,393 greater than it was in the late 1970s. **The loss of almost $3,700 of income from government grants for each student has been only partially offset by the increase of approximately $1,400 in income from tuition fees paid by each student.**

It is important to place these tuition fee increases within a historical context and to consider general increases in the cost of all goods and services. Figure 5 and Table 5 suggest that, although tuition fees have varied upwards and downwards from

FIGURE 5

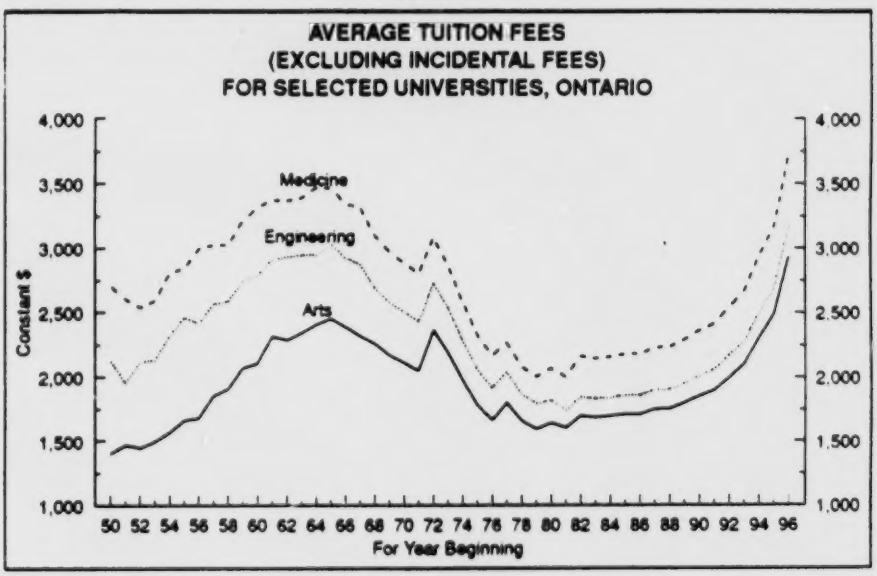


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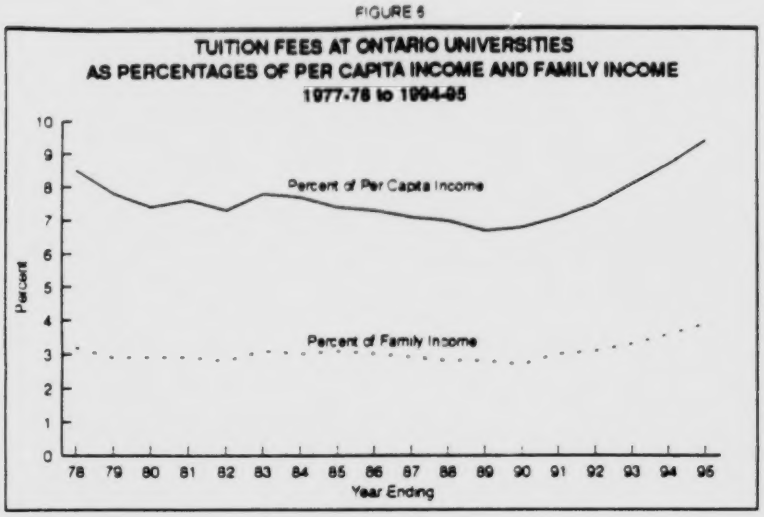
FIGURE 6


TUITION FEES AT ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES
AS PERCENTAGES OF PER CAPITA INCOME AND FAMILY INCOME
1977-78 to 1994-95
Percent of Per Capita Income
Percent of Family Income
Percent
Year Ending
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95

decade to decade, they have not changed substantially from those levied in the 1960s. Figure 6 and Table 6 indicate that, when incomes are taken into account, even the growth in tuition fee rates since the late 1970s has been minimal. **Tuition fees have been taking up about the same portion of individual or family incomes as they did two decades ago.**

Government grants, tuition fees and other comparatively limited sources of income make up the total funding available to Ontario universities. By comparing this funding to that provided to other publicly supported agencies, one can infer the priorities of government and of society as a whole.

FIGURE 7

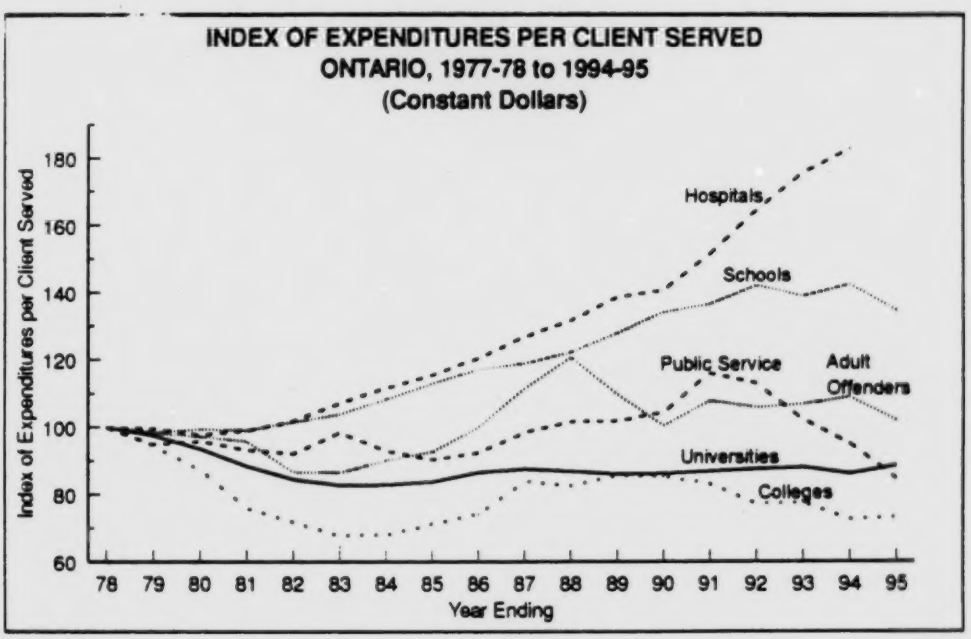

INDEX OF EXPENDITURES PER CLIENT SERVED
ONTARIO, 1977-78 to 1994-95
(Constant Dollars)
Index of Expenditures per Client Served
Hospitals
Schools
Public Service
Adult Offenders
Universities
Colleges
Year Ending
60 80 100 120 140 160 180
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95

Figure 7 and Table 7 compare the growth of funding over the past two decades for universities to funding for hospitals, schools, community colleges, institutions for adult offenders, and with the Ontario Public Service. They show that universities and colleges have fared significantly worse than the other publicly supported institutions. **Spending for each university student declined by 11% in constant dollar terms between the late 1970s and 1994-95, while spending for hospital a patient increased by 83%, for each elementary and secondary student by 35%, and for each adult offender by 2%.** Figures for the most recent two years will likely show even more severe declines in spending by universities.

Figure 8 and Table 8 compare the amounts that the provincial government spends on medical doctors to what it spends on universities, adjusted for the effects of inflation. **Transfer payments to doctors increased 106% between the late 1970s and 1996-97, while grants to universities decreased by 15%.** Universities have been barely able to maintain their total spending on faculty salaries at a constant level during most of this period. Similarly, Figure 9 and Table 9 show that, even with the recent cutbacks on social services, **provincial govern-ment spending on community and social services has increased by 226% since the late 1970s, while grants to universities have fallen by 15%.**

FIGURE 8

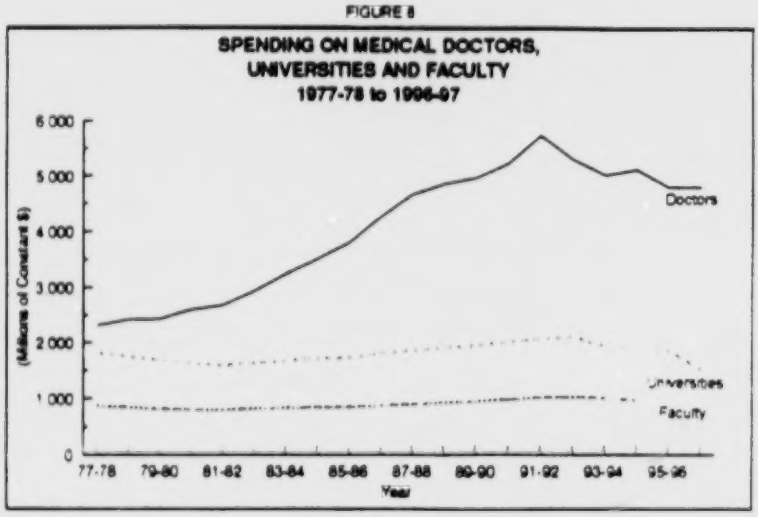
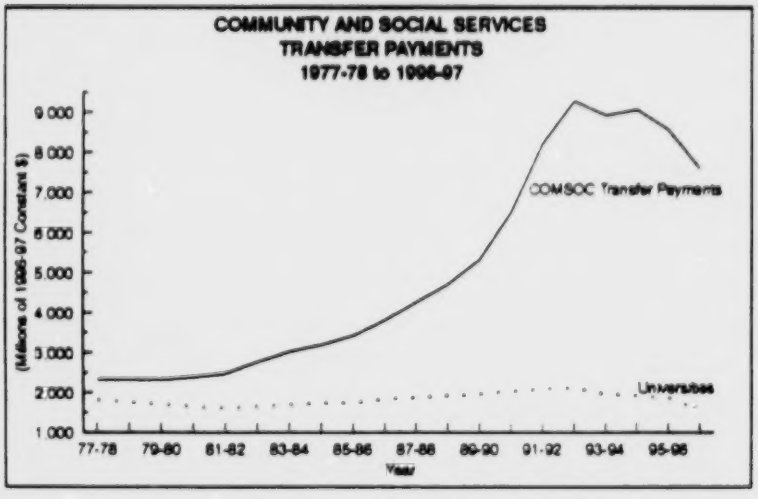


FIGURE 9



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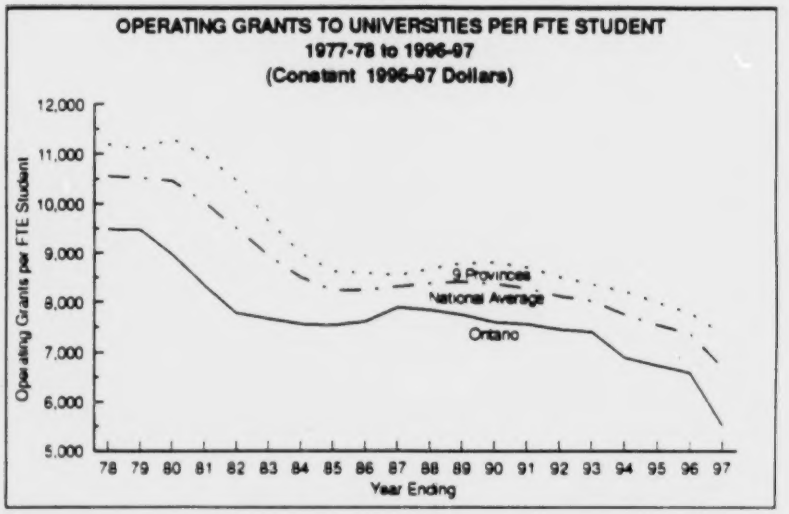
INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS

Further insights into the financial position of Ontario universities may be gained by comparing their resources to those available to universities in the other provinces. Figure 10 and Table 10 provide a comparison of government grants for each student during the past two decades in Ontario and in the other provinces in Canada. **Levels of funding in Ontario have been among the lowest of Canada's provinces for many years, and are well below the national average.**

FIGURE 10



Tables 11 and 12 illustrate that, whether support for universities is measured on a per-capita basis of total provincial population or on the basis of each province's relative wealth, Ontario's universities are the most poorly funded in the country.

FIGURE 11

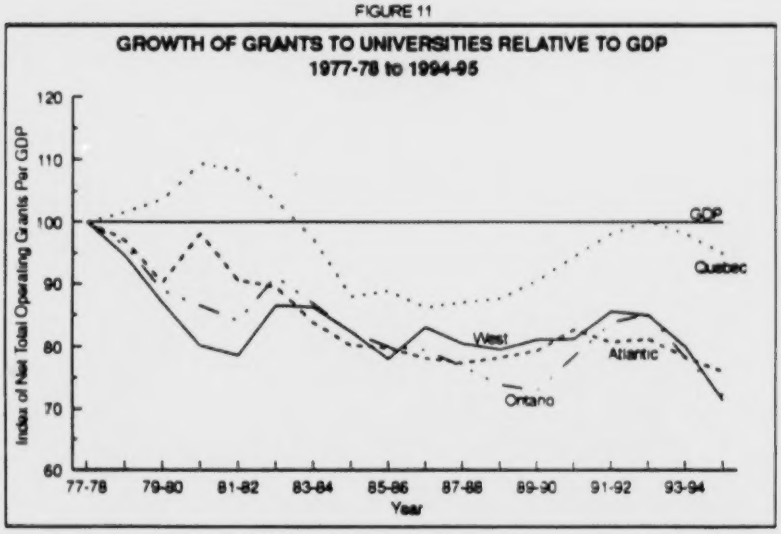
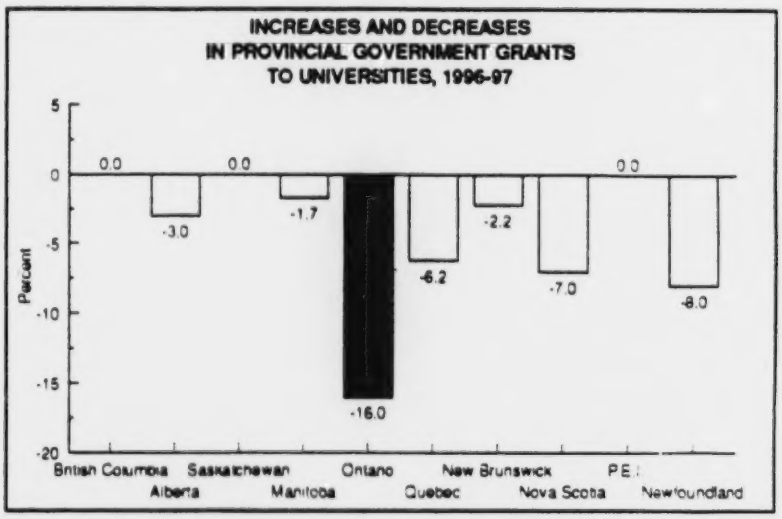


Figure 11 and Table 13 suggest that Ontario's relative position is declining, compared to most other provinces. A comparison of the growth of grants to universities to the growth of each province's economy indicates the degree to which each province's funding of its universities has kept pace with the province's overall economic

growth. In this respect, Ontario universities have fared much worse than universities in most other provinces.

The most recently available information suggests that the financial situation for Ontario universities is deteriorating more quickly than in any other province. As Figure 12 and Table 14 show, the Ontario government's 16% cut in operating grants for 1996-97 is unmatched by any other province in Canada.

FIGURE 12



One outcome of declining grants is that Ontario universities depend more than ever before on income from tuition fees and other sources when compared to universities in most other provinces. Table 15 illustrates this fact for the most recent year for which data are available. When information for 1996-97 is compiled, it will undoubtedly show that the situation has become even more extreme.

The growth in tuition fee revenues in Ontario universities in recent years, is not out of line with patterns in other provinces. Table 16 illustrates that, during the past decade, Ontario universities have had one of the lowest rates of increase in Canada. Even when government grants, tuition fees and other sources of income are combined, Ontario universities still do not fare well, particularly, as Figure 13 and Table 17 indicate, when compared to other publicly funded agencies. **While Ontario's school boards have been the best funded in the country, followed by hospitals, funding for universities has been among the lowest in the country.**

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FIGURE 13

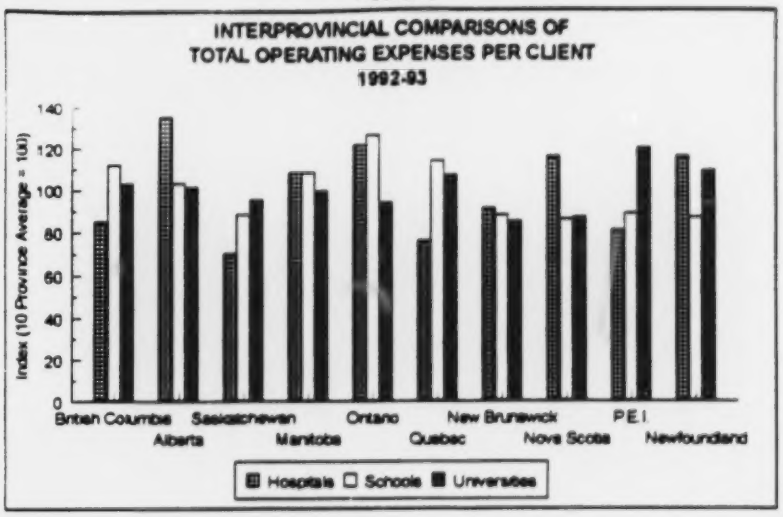


Table 18 demonstrates that Ontario's correctional institutions also have been among the best funded in Canada. **On a per-inmate basis, the Ontario government spends more on correctional institutions than any other province, and, during the course of a year, about seven times more on each inmate than it spends on each university student.** Finally, Table 19 shows that, at least until the change of government in Ontario in 1995, this province's social welfare benefits were the highest in the country.

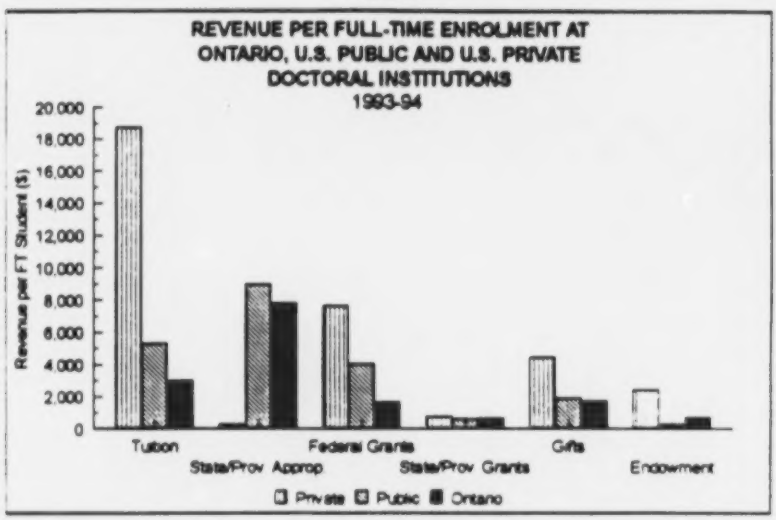
In summary, the Ontario government has provided higher levels of support for medical doctors, elementary and secondary schools, hospitals, correctional institutions, and social assistance than it has for Ontario universities.

UNIVERSITY FUNDING IN THE UNITED STATES

Interjurisdictional comparisons become even more dramatic if extended to include universities in the U.S. Table 20 compares the level of tuition fees for Ontario universities with those for similar public and private universities in the U.S.[1] **It shows tuition fees for American universities to be several times greater than those charged for Ontario universities.**

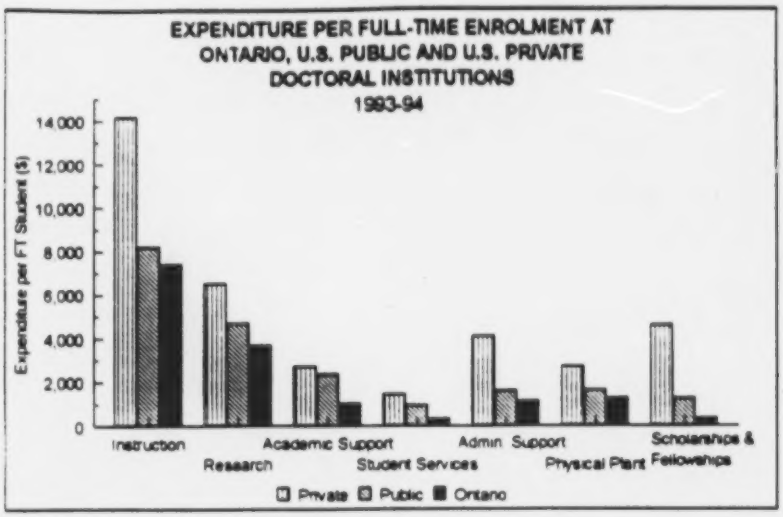
Figure 14 and Table 21 compare funding for the largest, best known universities in 11 of the largest American states with similar universities in Ontario. **In 1993-94, the most recent year for which complete data are available, public universities in the U.S. received 36% more funding than similar institutions in Ontario, while private universities obtained more than twice as much funding as universities in Ontario.** The differences, in the case of public universities, are greatest for tuition fee revenue, state government transfer payments, and federal government grants and contracts; and, in the case of private universities, the most significant differences are in the areas of grants and private sector contracts (not to mention endowment income and gifts).

FIGURE 14



[1] Note: All financial information for American universities has been converted to the equivalent amount in Canadian dollars.

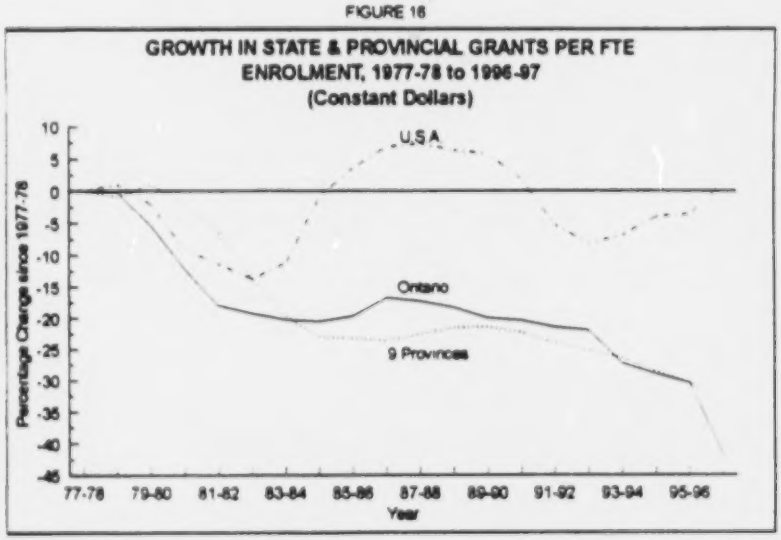
FIGURE 15



What this means to Ontario universities may be inferred from Tables 22 and 23. Two universities in this province are selected for comparison with similar universities in the U.S. In the case of the largest university in Ontario, similar public universities south of the border had, on average, incomes per student which were 43% greater than the University of Toronto. In the case of Queen's University, similar public universities received 18% more income per student while private universities received two or three times as much.

Figure 15 and Table 24 indicate how those American universities spend their additional resources. In the public universities, the differences are greatest in the areas of research, academic support which includes libraries and academic computing, student services, and scholarships and fellowships. In the private universities, all areas are far better funded than in Ontario.

FIGURE 16



As Figure 16 demonstrates, these disparities in funding levels between the U.S. and Ontario are becoming more significant with each passing year. **Between the late 1970s and 1996-97, while operating grants to Ontario universities fell by about 40% and operating grants to**

universities in the other nine provinces declined by 34%, state government appropriations for public universities in the U.S. kept up with inflation and enrolment growth.

During the past few years, the differences in funding levels have become even more extreme given major reductions to government grants to universities in Ontario and significant increases in the U.S. As Table 25 shows, between 1993-94 and 1995-96 state governments increased their grants to universities by an average of 8%, at a time when Ontario government grants declined by 2%. Most recently, as Table 26 demonstrates, while Ontario was cutting its grants to universities by 16% for 1996-97, the American states were planning to increase their appropriations for universities by an average of 7%.

FIGURE 17

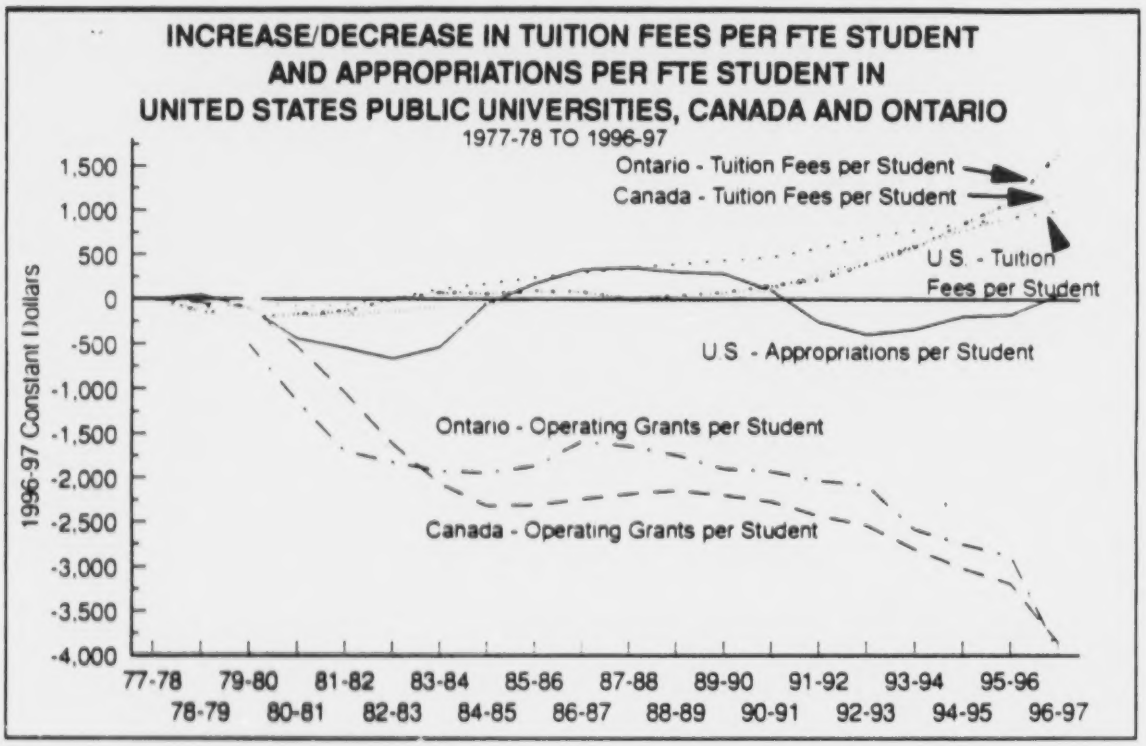


Figure 17 summarizes two decades of change in funding levels for universities in Ontario, the nine other Canadian provinces, and public universities in the U.S., taking into account increases in the cost of living. While provincial government grants have fallen $3,000 to $4,000 for each

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student enrolled in an Ontario university or in one of the other nine provinces, state appropriations in the U.S. for each student enrolled are slightly higher than they were two decades ago. In the case of Canadian universities, some of those losses have been made up by increases in tuition fees; however, public universities in the U.S. also have increased their tuition fee income from each student.

In total, public universities in the U.S. are better off than they were two decades ago by the equivalent of $1,060 for each student enrolled. Canadian universities, including those in Ontario, are worse off by $2,308 for each student enrolled.

CUTBACKS AND RESTRAINT AT ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES

This major loss in revenue by Ontario universities has had significant impacts. One such impact is that many universities and their affiliated colleges are incurring deficits. Table 27 illustrates the magnitude of the deficits that specific universities have accumulated. These data are for the 1994-95 fiscal year, the most recent year for which complete information is available. It is quite likely that, when similar information becomes available for 1996-97, both the number of institutions with deficits and the size of those deficits will have increased considerably.

These deficits have occurred, as Table 28 shows, despite considerable effort by universities to increase revenues from sources other than government or tuition fees. **During the most recent twelve years for which data are available, revenues in the form of gifts, donations, contracts and grants from the private sector have tripled in value. Even when inflation is taken into account, the purchasing power of that income is 110% greater than it was at the beginning of the period.** It is now approaching half of a billion dollars in value; however, it should be noted that some of these funds are designated for special use and cannot be directed toward operating costs.

These deficits have occurred despite major cutbacks in spending by virtually every university in the province. Because approximately 70% of university operating expenses are in the form of salaries and wages, any major cutbacks must have an impact on the number of staff employed by those institutions. Table 29 demonstrates that, between the late 1970s and the 1994-95 fiscal year, there was a 17% reduction in the amounts paid out in salaries and wages for each student enrolled.

This would indicate a 17% reduction in the number of faculty and staff who are employed to meet the needs of students. When data become available for the 1995-96 and 1996-97 fiscal years, they undoubtedly will demonstrate even greater reductions in the amounts universities are able to spend on salaries and wages.

Employment numbers reflect the magnitude of cutbacks that universities have made, particularly since the beginning of the decade. As Figure 18 and Table 30 demonstrate, between 1990-91 and 1994-95 the number of full-time faculty at Ontario universities declined by 890, the number

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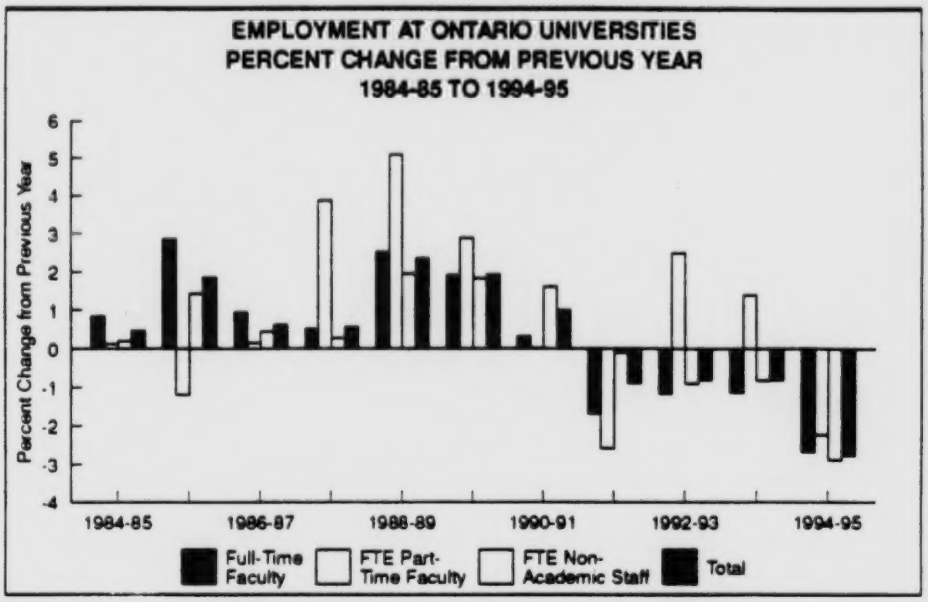
of part-time faculty declined slightly, by the equivalent of 20 full-time faculty, and the number of non-academic staff declined by the equivalent of 871.7 full-time employees.

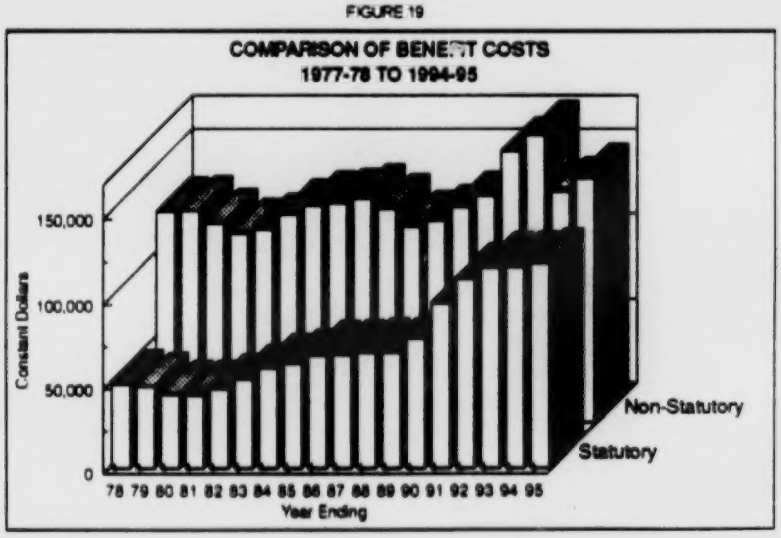
FIGURE 18



These reductions amount to the equivalent of 1,781 full-time employees during a four-year period. All of these cutbacks were prior to the most recent round of layoffs and early retirements which, undoubtedly, will result in even lower staff numbers for 1995-96 and 1996-97.

Despite these lower staff numbers, as Figure 19 and Table 31 demonstrate, the associated employee benefit costs have not fallen — at least until as recently as 1994-95 — in large part because the cost of many of these benefits are driven either by collective agreements or by government legislation.

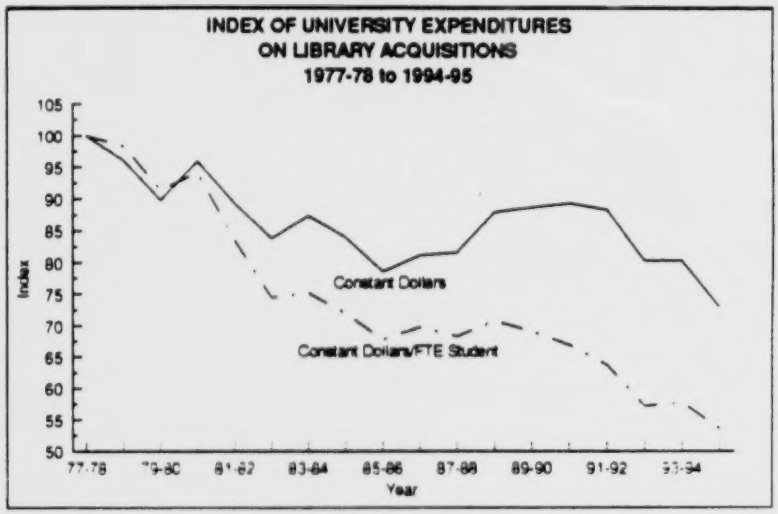
FIGURE 19



Over the past two decades, the employee benefits mandated by either the federal or the provincial governments have grown from barely one-quarter to almost one-half of the total that universities spend on benefits. Even after adjusting for inflation, the Canada Pension Plan costs about twice as much as it did in 1977-78, while the Workers' Compensation Board and the Unemployment Insurance Commission cost about three times as much as they did for the same period. The Employer Health Tax costs universities $35 million each year, about two- and one-half times as much in real terms as they used to pay in OHIP premiums.

Spending on library acquisitions is one area where universities have had to make considerable sacrifices, in part because of major price increases for the books and periodicals. As Figure 20 and Table 32 show, universities are buying 27% fewer books and periodicals than they were in the late 1970s and, when government increases are taken into account, the amount spent for each student is barely half of what it was in 1977-78. These cutbacks have been made despite the fact that library acquisitions have traditionally been a relatively protected area of most university budgets and the share of those budgets going toward books and periodicals has remained relatively constant.

FIGURE 20



The buildings in which students study, faculty teach and do research, and staff work have been aging, while few new buildings have been added. Figure 21 and Table 33 reflect the degree of government support for new construction in the 1960s and early 1970s. These buildings are now 20 to 30 years old, and need major refurbishing or renovation. Ontario has lagged behind the other provinces, as Table 34 shows, in updating its physical plant. **Universities in all but two other provinces have been able to construct more new buildings than have universities in Ontario. This lack of an up-to-date physical plant as a result of university underfunding in general has made it more difficult than ever before for Ontario**

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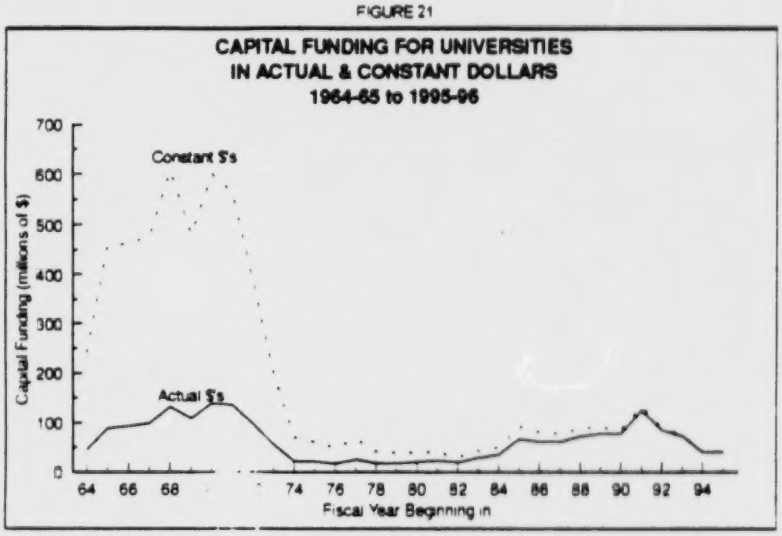
universities to engage in leading-edge basic and applied research. As Table 35 indicates, compared to other advanced industrialized countries, Canada has an abysmal record in research and development. Even when adjusted for the relative size of their populations or their respective economies, the U.S., Japan, and Sweden spend about twice as much as Canada on research. France, Germany and the United Kingdom spend less than those countries, but still far more than Canada.

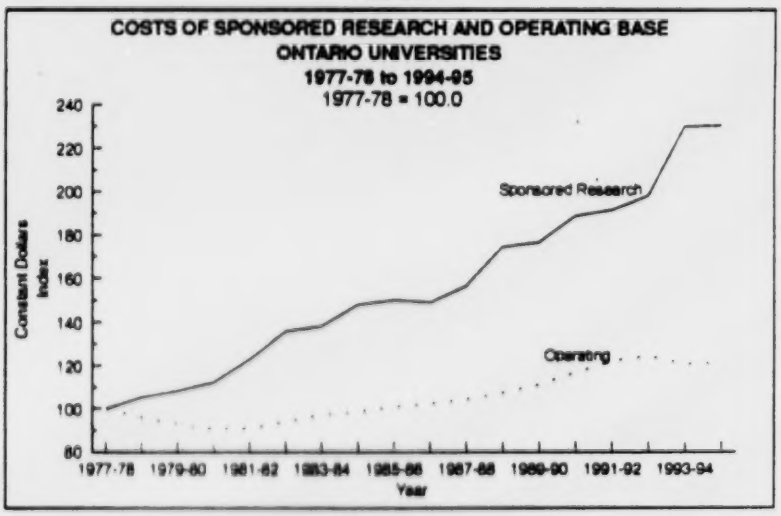
FIGURE 21



Canada still lags far behind Sweden and Japan in the amount of university research that is taking place, but, as is the case in most industrialized countries, Canada's universities make significant contributions to research and development.

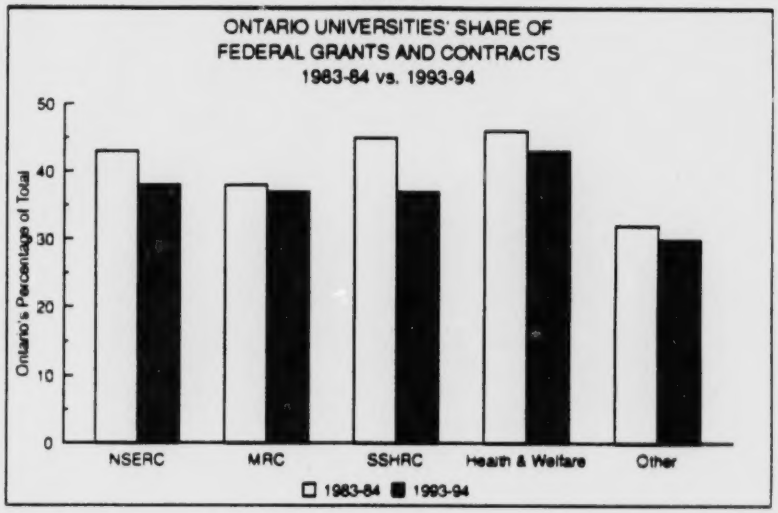
This dependence on university research has been reflected in increases in research spending at Ontario universities, particularly during the 1980s and early 1990s. This growth is illustrated in both Figure 22 and Table 36. Unfortunately, what also is shown is that general university operating expenses have not grown at anywhere near the

FIGURE 22



same rate, and it is those general university operating expenses which provide the university infrastructure that enables sponsored research to take place.

FIGURE 23



As a result, over the course of the past decade Ontario's share of university research has declined from more than 40% of the Canadian total to 35.8% (see Figure 23). This decline means an annual cost to Ontario which, in 1993-94, amounted to $41.3 million. **A greater share of university research is taking place in some of the other provinces — particularly Quebec and British Columbia — where the infrastructure has not been permitted to deteriorate to the same extent as in Ontario and where the provincial governments have taken steps to encourage research.**

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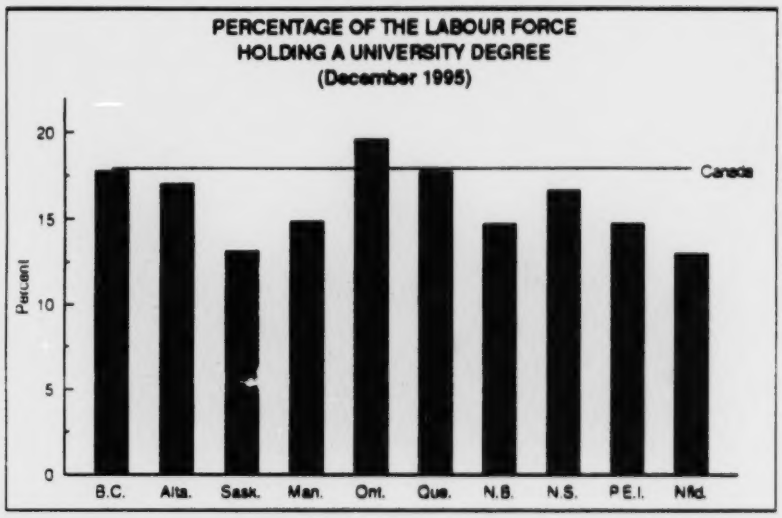
ECONOMIC ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

Despite two decades of underfunding of Ontario's universities by the provincial government, those institutions continue to play a crucial role in our society, a role which cannot be assumed by any other organizations. Their direct economic impact is felt most strongly in the communities where they are located. Ontario universities receive and spend about $4 billion each year, but that amount represents only a small part of their total impact on the provincial economy. Expenditures by universities have a spinoff effect as money circulates throughout the community and the province.

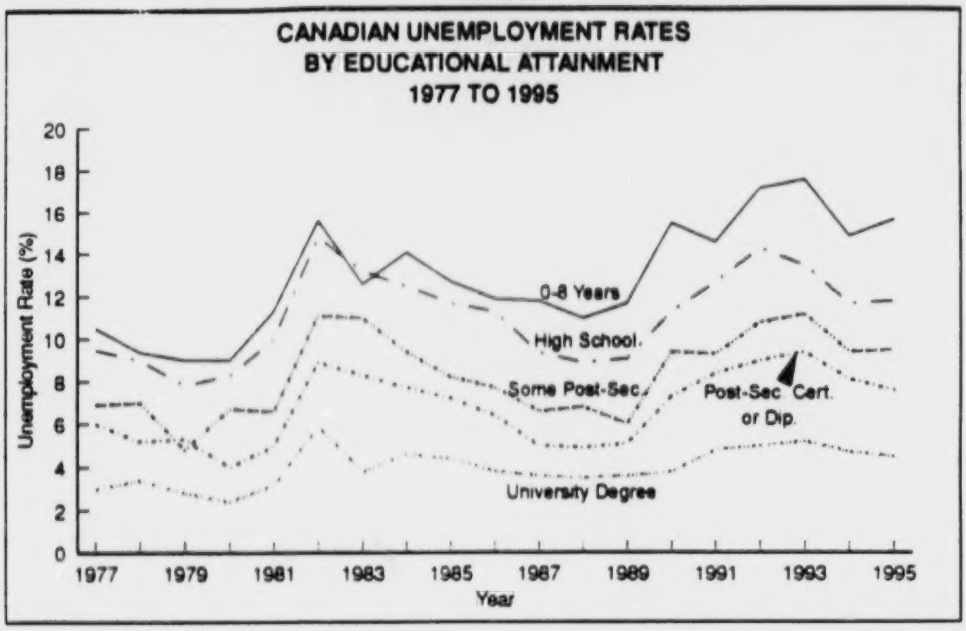
FIGURE 24



A COU study by Dr. Atif Kubursi, the results of which were released last year, suggests that, using a hypothetical reduction in provincial government grants to universities in Ontario of 20% from the previous year would initially save the government $376 million. However, the spinoff effect for businesses would mean a reduction of $1 billion in sales and the three levels of government would lose $317 million in tax revenues. The spinoff effect also would mean the loss of 14,550 jobs, more than half of which would be lost outside of the university community.[2] **This economic losses from such a reduction in government funding demonstrate the significance of Ontario's universities to the economy of the entire province.**

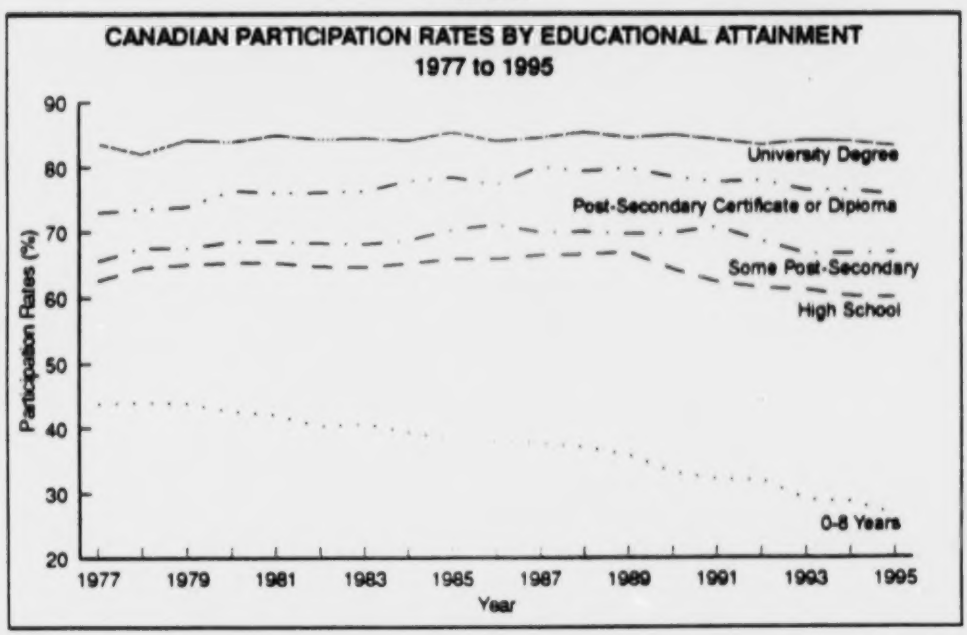
[2] Letter of 19 October 1995 from Bonnie M. Patterson, President, Council of Ontario Universities to all Members of the Provincial Parliament, Province of Ontario.

FIGURE 25



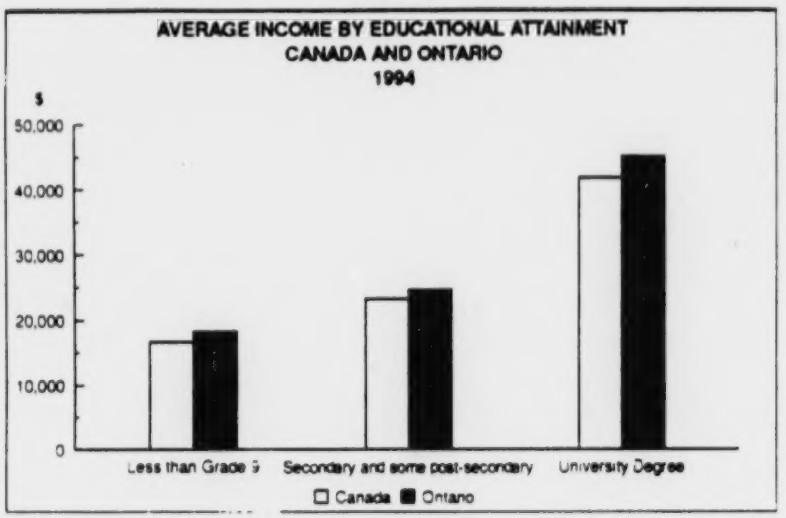
The economic importance of universities also can be demonstrated by their impact on the economic lives of their graduates. Figure 24 shows that there are more university graduates living and working in Ontario than in any other province. Figure 25 and Table 37 demonstrate

FIGURE 26



that **university graduates have consistently achieved lower rates of unemployment than any other part of the labour force, including those who have graduated from a community college**. This means that university graduates are more likely to be paying personal income and other taxes and less likely to be collecting unemployment insurance or social assistance. Figure 26 and Table 37 also demonstrate that university graduates are more likely to be participants in the labour force and, therefore, either working or trying to find work.

FIGURE 27



When those university graduates are employed they are more likely to have higher incomes. As Figure 27 and Table 38 illustrate, the average university graduate is likely to earn about two- and one-half times as much as someone who did not complete elementary school. The average university graduate is likely to pay far more in taxes to government than non-graduates.

In addition to having a greater likelihood of being a member of the workforce and of having a higher income, the employability of university graduates is increasing as the economy evolves into one in which many more jobs require higher degrees of flexibility and advanced skills.

FIGURE 28

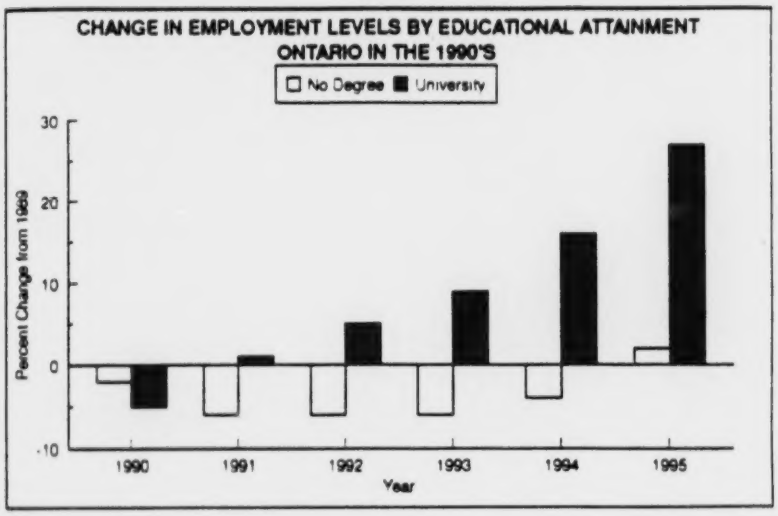


Figure 28 and Table 39 demonstrate what took place during the recession of the early 1990s and the period since its conclusion. They show that, during the past six years, the number of people with university degrees employed in Ontario has increased by 27%, while the number of people without a degree who are employed has increased by less than 2%. In fact, it was only during 1995 that there was any net increase at all — since 1989 — in the number of people without university degrees who were employed.

FIGURE 29

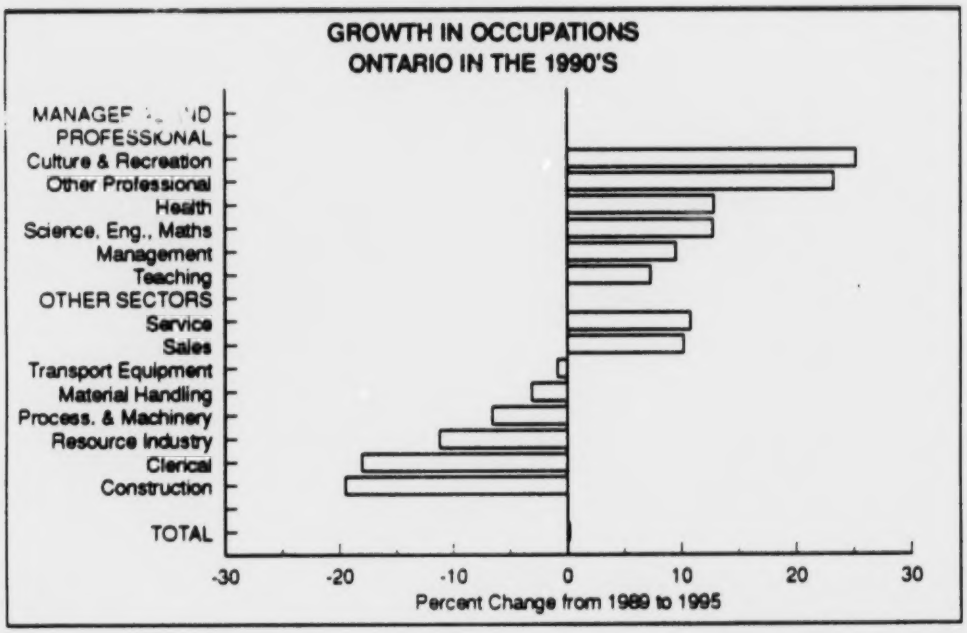


Figure 29 and Table 40 are more specific in demonstrating, over the same time period, the types of jobs that became more numerous and those that were in less demand. **They suggest that the**

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managerial and professional occupations, which usually require at least one university degree, are increasing at a rapid rate. Meanwhile, many types of occupations that do not require a university degree are in decline.

Between the end of 1989 and the end of 1995, managerial and professional positions in the culture and recreation sectors in Ontario increased by about 25% while positions in health care and science, engineering and mathematics increased by almost 13%. Meanwhile, occupations not requiring a university degree were in decline; for example, construction jobs declined by almost 20%, clerical jobs by 18%, and resource industry jobs by 11%. The only non-managerial and professional jobs which increased in number were those in services and sales, which increased by about 10% over the six-year time frame.

CONCLUSION

This publication has documented both the continuous decline in university funding over the past two decades and the major cutbacks over the past year. It shows that Ontario has one of the most poorly funded university systems in all of North America, and that, over the past year, provincial government decisions have further accelerated the decline.

This publication also suggests that while Ontario universities have tried to cope with under-funding by increasing revenues from alternate sources, including tuition fees, to the extent permitted by government policy, they have met with only limited success. It also suggests that major cutbacks in spending in response to government underfunding have seriously threatened both research and the quality of the academic experience for students.

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Tables

TABLE 1

ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES' SHARE OF PROVINCIAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES
(EXCLUDING PUBLIC DEBT INTEREST PAYMENTS)

	Universities' Share	Universities' Annual Shortfall from 1977-78 Level of Government Support	
	%	%	$ millions
1977-78	5.92	-	-
1978-79	5.87	0.87	6.6
1979-80	5.61	5.23	43.2
1980-81	5.50	7.10	64.1
1981-82	5.18	12.44	131.2
1982-83	5.08	14.23	171.8
1983-84	5.05	14.62	190.6
1984-85	5.04	14.86	206.8
1985-86	4.78	19.26	297.0
1986-87	4.76	19.60	332.3
1987-88	4.68	20.99	387.3
1988-89	4.48	24.30	499.2
1989-90	4.49	24.09	532.1
1990-91	4.33	26.93	671.9
1991-92	4.10	30.80	865.8
1992-93	4.15	29.89	856.7
1993-94	4.00	32.37	899.0
1994-95	4.06	31.45	851.5
1995-96 (est.)	3.81 *	35.55	1016.8
1996-97 (est.)	3.41 *	42.42	1141.0

Source: Ontario, Public Accounts, various years.
1995-96 Expenditure Estimates
1996 Ontario Budget Plan

* Estimates of total provincial budgetary expenditures have been consistently understated. This has resulted in consistently overestimating the universities' share of provincial budgetary expenditures.

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TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN PROVINCIAL OPERATING GRANTS
AND TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES
1977-78 TO 1996-97

	Operating Grants to Ontario Universities	Total Provincial Budgetary Expenditures	Universities Difference from Provincial Annual Increase
1977-78	8.4	10.1	(1.7)
1978-79	5.8	7.8	(2.0)
1979-80	5.1	8.4	(3.3)
1980-81	7.2	9.7	(2.5)
1981-82	10.2	16.7	(6.5)
1982-83	12.1	14.5	(2.4)
1983-84	7.5	9.1	(1.6)
1984-85	6.5	7.6	(1.1)
1985-86	5.1	10.8	(5.7)
1986-87	9.5	9.8	(0.3)
1987-88	7.0	8.6	(1.6)
1988-89	6.7	10.9	(4.2)
1989-90	7.8	7.4	0.4
1990-91	8.7	11.7	(3.0)
1991-92	6.7	11.2	(4.5)
1992-93	3.3	3.9	(0.6)
1993-94	-6.5	0.3	(6.8)
1994-95	-1.2	-0.5	(0.7)
1995-96 (e)	-0.7	6.2	(6.9)
1996-97 (e)	-16.0	-4.8	(11.2)
Average	4.7	8.0	(3.3)

Source: Province of Ontario, Public Accounts, various years
Province of Ontario, Expenditure Estimates, 1995-96
1996 Ontario Budget Plan

Note: Estimates of total provincial budgetary expenditure increases have been consistently understated. This has resulted in consistently underestimating the differences between increases in grants to universities, which normally do not change during the fiscal year, and increases in total provincial budgetary expenditures.

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TABLE 3

OPERATING GRANTS PER FTE STUDENT
ONTARIO
1977-78 TO 1996-97

	Operating Grants ($ millions)	FTE* Enrolment	Operating Grants per FTE Student	Constant $	Index of Constant $
1977-78	703.6	189,046.7	3,722.09	9,675.81	100.0
1978-79	744.2	185,529.1	4,011.10	9,553.97	98.7
1979-80	781.9	186,720.4	4,187.43	9,131.73	94.4
1980-81	838.1	193,227.4	4,337.25	8,512.60	88.0
1981-82	923.5	202,644.3	4,557.28	7,971.87	82.4
1982-83	1,035.7	213,907.5	4,841.68	7,741.65	80.0
1983-84	1,112.8	220,816.7	5,039.61	7,667.11	79.2
1984-85	1,184.7	221,914.4	5,338.74	7,817.33	80.8
1985-86	1,244.8	220,218.3	5,652.71	7,951.07	82.2
1986-87	1,362.9	221,020.4	6,166.45	8,324.07	86.0
1987-88	1,457.8	227,240.8	6,415.40	8,303.09	85.8
1988-89	1,554.9	235,895.7	6,591.67	8,187.37	84.6
1989-90	1,676.9	243,733.9	6,879.90	8,115.26	83.9
1990-91	1,822.8	253,384.5	7,193.60	8,073.76	83.4
1991-92	1,945.1	263,446.8	7,383.17	7,967.60	82.3
1992-93	2,009.1	267,030.6	7,523.98	7,989.06	82.6
1993-94	1,878.6	264,017.4	7,115.34	7,455.75	77.1
1994-95	1,855.7	258,277.6	7,184.83	7,482.43	77.3
1995-96(e)	1,843.2	258,277.6	7,136.42	7,282.72	75.3
1996-97(e)	1,549.0	258,277.6	5,997.42	5,997.42	62.0

* Full-Time Equivalent
(e) Estimate

TABLE 4

GROWTH OF ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES
AND GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES RELATIVE
TO THE GROWTH OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1977-78 TO 1996-97

	Growth of Government vs. GDP	Government Minus Debt Interest vs. GDP	Growth of Universities' Grants vs. GDP
1977-78	100.0	100.0	100.0
1978-79	98.8	97.7	96.9
1979-80	94.8	95.1	90.1
1980-81	94.4	94.4	87.7
1981-82	97.5	97.6	85.5
1982-83	106.5	106.6	91.4
1983-84	104.3	103.3	88.2
1984-85	100.0	98.2	83.6
1985-86	101.9	100.1	80.8
1986-87	101.5	99.7	80.2
1987-88	99.6	98.1	77.5
1988-89	98.9	97.8	74.1
1989-90	97.6	96.7	73.4
1990-91	108.0	108.2	79.0
1991-92	120.1	121.9	84.4
1992-93	123.5	122.9	86.2
1993-94	121.2	116.5	78.8
1994-95 (e)	114.5	107.8	73.9
1995-96 (e)	113.8	106.7	68.8
1996-97 (e)	103.4	95.8	55.1

Note: The three columns of data compare the rates of growth of government expenditures (including and excluding debt payments) and grants to universities with the rate of growth of the economy. That is, an index value of 100.0 indicates an identical growth rate to that of the GDP, a lesser value indicates a lower rate of growth, and a value greater than 100.0 indicates a growth rate greater than the growth rate of the GDP.

Sources: Public Accounts of Ontario, various years
1996 Ontario Budget

TABLE 5

TUITION FEES (EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL FEES) IN CONSTANT DOLLARS
AVERAGE FOR SELECTED UNIVERSITIES, ONTARIO, 1950-1996

Academic Year Beginning	Arts	Medicine	Engineering
1950	1,402	2,705	2,131
1951	1,468	2,805	1,957
1952	1,450	2,539	2,124
1953	1,498	2,595	2,137
1954	1,568	2,807	2,323
1955	1,664	2,843	2,463
1956	1,682	3,002	2,419
1957	1,857	3,024	2,572
1958	1,913	3,031	2,590
1959	2,075	3,217	2,754
1960	2,109	3,323	2,794
1961	2,317	3,375	2,914
1962	2,291	3,372	2,937
1963	2,345	3,394	2,949
1964	2,413	3,472	2,954
1965	2,459	3,471	3,036
1966	2,392	3,347	2,928
1967	2,319	3,318	2,876
1968	2,263	3,100	2,692
1969	2,171	2,974	2,583
1970	2,113	2,888	2,508
1971	2,050	2,802	2,433
1972	2,365	3,083	2,731
1973	2,195	2,882	2,535
1974	1,979	2,580	2,285
1975	1,785	2,327	2,061
1976	1,662	2,167	1,919
1977	1,806	2,271	2,042
1978	1,658	2,084	1,871
1979	1,595	2,007	1,796
1980	1,648	2,071	1,823
1981	1,606	2,006	1,747
1982	1,700	2,164	1,847
1983	1,687	2,147	1,833
1984	1,696	2,161	1,846
1985	1,713	2,180	1,861
1986	1,715	2,181	1,862
1987	1,753	2,231	1,904
1988	1,759	2,238	1,909
1989	1,804	2,294	1,957
1990	1,858	2,363	2,017
1991	1,901	2,418	2,063
1992	2,004	2,548	2,175
1993	2,106	2,669	2,285
1994	2,311	2,940	2,509
1995	2,488	3,165	2,701
1996(e)	2,935	3,740	3,187

Source: Annual calendars of the Universities (1950 to 1988)
Statistics Canada. 81-219 Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities. (1988 to 1993)
Statistics Canada: Tuition Costs (1994 to 1995)

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TABLE 6

TUITION FEES AT ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES
AS A PERCENTAGE OF PER CAPITA INCOME AND FAMILY INCOME

1977-78 TO 1994-95

	Arts Tuition	Per Capita Income	Percent of Per Capita Income	Family Income	Percent of Family Income
1977-78	$683	8,046.1	8.5%	$21,130	3.2%
1978-79	683	8,804.1	7.8%	23,261	2.9%
1979-80	718	9,740.7	7.4%	24,772	2.9%
1980-81	816	10,765.1	7.6%	28,270	2.9%
1981-82	895	12,206.4	7.3%	31,439	2.8%
1982-83	1,049	13,492.5	7.8%	33,716	3.1%
1983-84	1,102	14,358.2	7.7%	36,624	3.0%
1984-85	1,156	15,652.6	7.4%	37,721	3.1%
1985-86	1,214	16,735.6	7.3%	40,949	3.0%
1986-87	1,264	17,849.2	7.1%	44,098	2.9%
1987-88	1,350	19,193.0	7.0%	47,624	2.8%
1988-89	1,411	20,919.8	6.7%	51,303	2.8%
1989-90	1,517	22,333.5	6.8%	55,286	2.7%
1990-91	1,638	23,114.5	7.1%	55,293	3.0%
1991-92	1,769	23,448.9	7.5%	56,727	3.1%
1992-93	1,894	23,406.7	8.1%	57,071	3.3%
1993-94	2,026	23,367.2	8.7%	56,237	3.6%
1994-95	2,228	23,660.8	9.4%	57,482	3.9%

Source: Annual calendars of the Universities (1950 to 1988)
Statistics Canada. 81-219 Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities. (1988 to 1993)
Special run of Statistics Canada: Tuition Costs (1994 to 1995)
Statistics Canada. 13-208 Family Incomes (1977 to 1994)
Statistics Canada. 91-002 Quarterly Demographic Statistics, 1994.
Statistics Canada. Personal Income

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TABLE 7

EXPENDITURES PER CLIENT SERVED, 1977-78 TO 1994-95

		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Elementary & Secondary Education (total school costs per pupil)1	Actual $	2,083	2,240	2,468	2,735	3,149	3,517	3,859	4,173	4,505	4,761	5,111	5,570	6,156	6,586	7,136	7,087	7,363	6,999
	Constant $	5,197	5,121	5,166	5,152	5,286	5,398	5,636	5,866	6,084	6,173	6,350	6,643	6,975	7,098	7,395	7,226	7,409	6,999
	Index	100.0	98.5	99.4	99.1	101.7	103.9	108.4	112.9	117.1	118.8	122.2	127.8	134.2	136.6	142.3	139.0	142.6	134.7
Hospitals (gross operating costs per diem)2	Actual $	151.91	165.06	177.19	189.15	230.06	264.01	289.52	311.06	337.82	370.80	401.88	440.42	470.85	533.21	602.24	653.58	689.42	n/a
	Constant $	379.03	377.36	370.86	375.16	386.17	406.20	422.84	437.27	456.25	480.74	499.34	525.26	533.52	574.62	624.04	666.38	693.68	n/a
	Index	100.0	99.6	97.8	99.0	101.9	107.2	111.6	115.4	120.4	126.8	131.7	138.6	140.8	151.6	164.6	175.8	183.0	n/a
CAATs (operating cost per provincially-funded FTE student)3	Actual $	3,949	4,083	4,113	3,979	4,214	4,345	4,586	4,989	5,412	6,378	6,551	7,075	7,419	7,603	7,349	7,507	7,108	7,205
	Constant $	9,853	9,334	8,809	7,496	7,073	6,668	6,698	7,013	7,309	8,269	8,140	8,438	8,407	8,194	7,615	7,654	7,152	7,205
	Index	100.0	94.7	87.4	76.1	71.8	67.7	68.0	71.2	74.2	83.9	82.6	85.6	85.3	83.2	77.3	77.7	72.6	73.1
Adult Offenders (expenditure per inmate day)4	Actual $	47.50	50.97	55.09	60.32	61.22	66.80	73.16	78.17	87.83	101.89	115.10	109.10	105.25	118.71	121.07	124.28	128.42	120.97
	Constant $	118.52	116.53	115.31	113.63	102.76	102.52	106.85	109.89	118.62	132.10	143.01	130.12	119.26	127.93	125.45	126.71	129.21	120.97
	Index	100.0	98.3	97.3	95.9	86.7	86.5	90.2	92.7	100.1	111.5	120.7	109.8	100.6	107.9	105.9	106.9	109.0	102.1
Universities (operating expense per FTE student)5	Actual $	4,723	5,030	5,277	5,534	5,929	6,354	6,697	7,021	7,557	7,963	8,252	8,495	8,967	9,512	9,962	10,179	10,112	10,443
	Constant $	11,784	11,500	11,045	10,425	9,952	9,752	9,781	9,870	10,206	10,324	10,253	10,131	10,160	10,250	10,322	10,378	10,174	10,443
	Index	100.0	97.6	93.7	88.5	84.5	82.8	83.0	83.8	86.6	87.6	87.0	86.0	86.2	87.0	87.6	88.1	86.3	88.6
Ontario Public Service Per Capita 6	Actual $	293.45	304.34	335.98	363.10	402.27	469.88	466.01	470.94	501.23	556.74	599.38	625.56	675.55	788.21	798.68	735.60	693.44	620.36
	Constant $	732.20	695.78	703.25	684.02	675.23	721.14	680.61	662.01	676.94	721.81	744.73	746.06	765.47	849.43	827.59	750.00	697.73	620.36
	Index	100.0	95.0	96.0	93.4	92.2	98.5	93.0	90.4	92.5	98.6	101.7	101.9	104.5	116.0	113.0	102.4	95.3	84.7

Sources

1 Ministry of Education and Training.
2 Ministry of Health, Hospital Statistics, various years.
3 Ministry of Education and Training and Ontario College Information System (OCIS). Provincially funded FTE's include full-time postsecondary, tuition short, and part-time programs. Since CAATs operate on a non-profit basis, total revenue is considered as a proxy for total operating cost.
4 Ministry of Correctional Services.
5 Ministry of Education and Training; COU Special Committee on Macro-Indicators Ontario Universities Statistical Compendium, various years, and Council of Finance Officers - Universities of Ontario, Financial Report of Ontario Universities, various years.
6 Total Expenditures Minus Transfer Payments and Public Debt Interest Per Capita. Ontario Public Accounts and Statistics Canada.

TABLE 8

TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO MEDICAL DOCTORS, UNIVERSITIES, AND FACULTY, 1977-78 TO 1996-97
($MILLIONS)

	OHIP Payments to Physicians and Practitioners			Salaries of University Faculty with Academic Rank			Operating Grants to Universities		
	Actual Dollars	Constant 1996-97 Dollars	Index	Actual Dollars	Constant 1996-97 Dollars	Index	Actual Dollars	Constant 1996-97 Dollars	Index
1977-78	898.2	2,321.1	100.0	$340.5	879.9	100.0	$703.6	1,818.4	100.0
1978-79	1,023.3	2,423.0	104.4	358.6	849.0	96.5	$744.2	1,762.1	96.9
1979-80	1,122.0	2,432.5	104.8	378.1	819.8	93.2	$781.9	1,695.1	93.2
1980-81	1,334.3	2,603.4	112.2	410.4	800.7	91.0	$838.1	1,635.2	89.9
1981-82	1,543.0	2,683.3	115.6	460.1	800.0	90.9	$923.5	1,606.0	88.3
1982-83	1,846.5	2,935.2	126.5	521.2	828.5	94.2	$1,035.7	1,646.3	90.5
1983-84	2,149.3	3,250.7	140.0	556.7	842.0	95.7	$1,112.8	1,683.1	92.6
1984-85	2,416.4	3,517.4	151.5	583.8	849.8	96.6	$1,184.7	1,724.6	94.8
1985-86	2,723.7	3,808.6	164.1	617.8	863.9	98.2	$1,244.8	1,740.7	95.7
1986-87	3,177.4	4,263.9	183.7	658.4	883.6	100.4	$1,362.9	1,829.0	100.6
1987-88	3,628.2	4,668.2	201.1	706.9	909.5	103.4	$1,457.8	1,875.7	103.2
1988-89	3,936.5	4,860.7	209.4	759.9	938.3	106.6	$1,554.9	1,920.0	105.6
1989-90	4,244.0	4,976.6	214.4	819.1	960.5	109.2	$1,676.9	1,966.3	108.1
1990-91	4,692.5	5,235.5	225.6	888.1	990.9	112.6	$1,822.8	2,033.7	111.8
1991-92	5,348.2	5,737.6	247.2	954.6	1,024.1	116.4	$1,945.1	2,086.7	114.8
1992-93	5,032.8	5,312.4	228.9	980.0	1,034.5	117.6	$2,009.1	2,120.8	116.6
1993-94	4,829.9	5,031.2	216.8	968.9	1,009.2	114.7	$1,878.6	1,956.9	107.6
1994-95	4,947.1	5,121.8	220.7	947.1	980.5	111.4	$1,855.7	1,921.2	105.7
1995-96(est.)	4,727.0	4,795.6	206.6	-	-	-	$1,843.2	1,869.9	102.8
1996-97(est.)	4,798.1	4,798.1	206.7	-	-	-	$1,549.0	1,549.0	85.2

Source: Ontario, Public Accounts, various years.
Ontario, Expenditure Estimates, 1995-96 and 1996-97
COFO-UO, Financial Report of Ontario Universities, various years

TABLE 9

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES TRANSFER PAYMENTS
AND OPERATING GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES, 1977-78 TO 1996-97
(CONSTANT 1996-97 $MILLIONS AND % OF PROVINCIAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES)

	Community and Social Services Transfer Payments			Operating Grants to Universities		
	$	Index	%	$	Index	%
1977-78	2,327.9	100.0	6.86	1,818.4	100.0	5.36
1978-79	2,324.2	99.8	6.93	1,762.1	96.9	5.26
1979-80	2,318.3	99.6	6.97	1,695.1	93.2	5.10
1980-81	2,389.7	102.7	7.27	1,635.2	89.9	4.98
1981-82	2,486.9	106.8	7.28	1,606.0	88.3	4.70
1982-83	2,767.7	118.9	7.74	1,646.3	90.5	4.60
1983-84	3,026.2	130.0	8.15	1,683.1	92.6	4.53
1984-85	3,197.3	137.4	8.31	1,724.6	94.8	4.48
1985-86	3,432.3	147.4	8.38	1,740.7	95.7	4.25
1986-87	3,814.4	163.9	8.83	1,829.0	100.6	4.24
1987-88	4,265.8	183.3	9.49	1,875.7	103.2	4.17
1988-89	4,711.8	202.4	9.85	1,920.0	105.6	4.01
1989-90	5,309.6	228.1	10.88	1,966.3	108.1	4.03
1990-91	6,506.1	279.5	12.55	2,033.7	111.8	3.92
1991-92	8,227.3	353.4	14.84	2,086.7	114.8	3.76
1992-93	9,275.8	398.5	16.36	2,120.8	116.6	3.74
1993-94	8,927.5	383.5	15.91	1,956.9	107.6	3.49
1994-95	9,068.9	389.6	16.34	1,921.2	105.7	3.46
1995-96 (e)	8,573.7	368.3	14.85	1,869.9	102.8	3.24
1996-97 (e)	7,596.1	326.3	14.02	1,549.0	85.2	2.86

Source: Ontario, Public Accounts, various years
Ontario, Expenditure Estimates 1995-96 and 1996-97

TABLE 10

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS OF OPERATING GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES PER FTE STUDENT 1977-78 TO 1996-97

	1977 -78	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91e	1991 -92e	1992 -93e	1993 -94e	1994 -95e	1995 -96e	1996 -97e
British Columbia	4,410 (4)	4,903 (3)	5,204 (4)	5,528 (4)	6,217 (2)	6,193 (3)	5,873 (4)	5,810 (4)	5,784 (7)	5,988 (8)	6,384 (8)	6,439 (8)	7,076 (7)	7,485 (6)	7,804 (5)	7,867 (5)	8,022 (3)	7,714 (4)	7,701 (4)	7,701 (4)
Alberta	4,797 (1)	5,340 (2)	5,815 (2)	6,284 (1)	6,812 (1)	7,328 (1)	7,182 (2)	7,114 (1)	7,264 (1)	7,389 (1)	7,158 (2)	7,364 (3)	7,493 (4)	7,618 (5)	7,873 (4)	7,955 (3)	7,795 (5)	7,010 (6)	6,349 (9)	6,158 (8)
Saskatchewan	4,108 (5)	4,616 (5)	5,098 (5)	5,304 (5)	5,619 (5)	6,149 (4)	6,235 (3)	6,361 (3)	6,686 (3)	6,623 (3)	6,748 (6)	7,011 (6)	7,215 (6)	7,194 (7)	7,528 (7)	7,189 (7)	7,110 (7)	6,833 (7)	6,717 (7)	6,717 (6)
Manitoba	3,874 (7)	4,124 (7)	4,771 (6)	4,499 (7)	5,062 (7)	5,362 (7)	5,582 (6)	5,704 (5)	6,073 (4)	6,336 (5)	6,804 (4)	7,150 (5)	7,483 (5)	7,671 (4)	7,589 (6)	7,686 (6)	7,737 (6)	7,021 (5)	7,132 (5)	7,010 (5)
Quebec	4,449 (3)	4,657 (4)	5,209 (3)	5,935 (2)	6,176 (3)	5,915 (5)	5,713 (5)	5,613 (6)	5,936 (5)	6,193 (6)	6,797 (5)	7,340 (4)	7,827 (3)	8,273 (2)	8,446 (1)	8,429 (2)	8,393 (2)	8,442 (2)	8,647 (2)	8,111 (3)
New Brunswick	3,905 (6)	4,364 (6)	4,755 (7)	4,915 (6)	5,185 (6)	5,426 (6)	5,274 (8)	5,561 (8)	5,779 (8)	6,090 (7)	6,428 (7)	6,664 (7)	6,908 (8)	7,162 (8)	6,861 (9)	6,534 (9)	6,593 (9)	6,624 (8)	6,786 (6)	6,636 (7)
Nova Scotia	3,476 (9)	3,802 (9)	4,042 (10)	4,340 (9)	4,996 (8)	5,141 (9)	5,158 (9)	5,389 (9)	5,537 (9)	5,820 (10)	5,971 (10)	6,276 (9)	6,305 (10)	6,381 (10)	6,117 (10)	6,027 (10)	5,935 (10)	5,805 (10)	5,648 (10)	5,252 (10)
Prince Edward Island	3,030 (10)	3,544 (10)	4,246 (8)	4,430 (8)	4,909 (9)	5,312 (8)	5,377 (7)	5,569 (7)	5,855 (6)	6,609 (4)	6,907 (3)	7,771 (2)	8,083 (2)	8,219 (3)	8,008 (3)	7,907 (4)	7,919 (4)	7,885 (3)	8,271 (3)	8,271 (1)
Newfoundland	4,625 (2)	5,485 (1)	5,994 (1)	5,684 (3)	5,847 (4)	6,912 (2)	7,788 (1)	6,994 (2)	6,761 (2)	6,999 (2)	7,460 (1)	8,233 (1)	8,668 (1)	8,641 (1)	8,389 (2)	8,995 (1)	8,719 (1)	9,083 (1)	8,917 (1)	8,204 (2)
9 Provinces	4,329	4,686	5,209	5,618	6,024	6,072	5,950	5,923	6,144	6,372	6,742	7,119	7,503	7,805	7,932	7,932	7,903	7,716	7,682	7,362
Ontario	3,669 (8)	4,002 (8)	4,140 (9)	4,273 (10)	4,475 (10)	4,821 (10)	5,000 (10)	5,180 (10)	5,450 (10)	5,885 (9)	6,097 (9)	6,271 (10)	6,474 (9)	6,772 (9)	6,949 (8)	7,014 (8)	6,625 (8)	6,507 (9)	6,507 (8)	5,511 (9)
Canada	4,086	4,443	4,826	5,138	5,471	5,628	5,619	5,662	5,901	6,201	6,514	6,816	7,133	7,431	7,575	7,602	7,447	7,288	7,264	6,704

e = estimate

Source: Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, April 1992, for actual data. Statistics Canada and COU Research Division for estimates.

TABLE 11

PROVINCIAL OPERATING GRANTS PER CAPITA
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	1977 -78	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91e	1991 -92e	1992 -93e	1993 -94e	1994 -95e	1995 -96e	1996 -97e
British Columbia	81.97	89.53	93.81	100.49	113.36	119.44	116.72	109.88	105.62	108.00	117.53	124.73	141.67	152.76	164.93	167.03	164.42	160.21	160.32	156.96
Alberta	103.15	107.93	112.85	117.74	130.91	153.26	161.91	170.83	173.31	180.19	175.92	184.49	192.10	195.08	198.24	203.21	198.57	174.74	160.78	153.96
Saskatchewan	80.60	87.51	93.18	98.93	111.82	123.03	128.19	132.19	137.68	141.23	140.70	149.00	158.92	166.27	179.39	176.11	171.36	164.15	163.73	163.17
Manitoba	87.48	87.61	98.50	99.41	113.73	132.72	145.66	147.01	151.63	155.65	162.81	169.88	180.10	186.78	191.57	194.05	191.52	183.39	181.93	195.80
Quebec	93.22	105.28	119.55	139.43	151.97	152.55	153.86	152.63	164.49	171.99	189.10	207.23	222.99	237.19	247.44	253.06	251.43	250.93	241.88	225.20
New Brunswick	76.36	83.19	89.54	96.58	106.65	120.02	125.10	131.50	139.52	147.70	158.83	167.59	179.24	192.30	195.32	194.37	198.68	198.59	198.69	192.87
Nova Scotia	91.02	97.90	101.85	113.28	127.79	140.28	148.67	156.53	163.70	169.68	179.25	191.54	201.55	212.32	213.89	214.19	212.53	205.20	197.37	181.85
Prince Edward Island	62.82	67.05	75.86	80.96	88.24	101.57	107.03	112.34	121.03	138.85	155.22	170.99	185.54	203.89	205.34	206.83	201.62	184.96	182.78	181.72
Newfoundland	76.43	82.02	91.23	97.21	109.58	120.35	125.24	127.80	137.20	152.02	163.95	185.53	200.03	213.94	213.49	231.86	220.35	230.97	225.25	204.56
9 Provinces	89.64	98.05	107.44	119.12	131.82	140.03	143.36	144.03	150.18	156.46	166.43	179.12	192.59	203.34	211.42	215.24	212.48	206.64	200.06	190.70
Ontario	79.13	82.30	85.21	90.34	98.53	110.66	115.68	121.54	126.57	136.59	142.99	150.52	157.56	167.69	176.90	178.98	165.08	159.00	154.97	129.99
(Rank)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Canada	85.87	92.39	99.46	108.82	119.97	129.57	133.46	135.95	141.66	149.75	157.86	168.58	179.56	190.03	198.52	201.67	194.70	188.78	183.10	167.80

e = estimate

Source: Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, April 1992, for actual data. Statistics Canada and COU Research Division for estimates.

TABLE 12

PROVINCIAL OPERATING GRANTS FOR UNIVERSITIES PER $1,000 OF PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME

	1977 -78	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	'83 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91e	1991 -92e	1992 -93e	1993 -94e	1994 -95e	Rank 1994-95
British Columbia	$10.23	$10.10	$9.50	$8.92	$8.62	$8.50	$8.13	$7.39	$6.77	$6.67	$6.83	$6.70	$7.00	$7.02	$7.46	$7.43	$7.15	$6.84	(9)
Alberta	13.83	12.68	11.57	10.50	9.57	10.31	10.78	11.06	10.25	10.56	10.02	9.61	9.55	9.11	9.06	9.24	8.90	7.74	(8)
Saskatchewan	12.49	12.03	11.59	11.18	9.69	10.00	10.30	10.33	10.35	9.64	9.59	9.71	9.56	9.34	9.99	9.63	9.19	8.79	(7)
Manitoba	13.18	11.87	12.17	11.19	10.58	11.16	12.03	10.85	10.54	10.41	10.26	10.06	10.06	9.80	10.06	9.90	9.71	9.10	(6)
Quebec	13.35	13.66	13.90	14.34	13.88	12.82	12.36	11.23	11.36	11.21	11.53	11.77	11.91	11.89	12.17	12.26	12.07	11.94	(2)
New Brunswick	14.06	13.93	13.64	13.31	12.24	12.27	11.97	11.76	11.75	11.50	11.54	11.30	11.38	11.55	11.38	11.04	11.01	11.06	(3)
Nova Scotia	15.71	15.12	14.27	14.58	13.64	13.55	13.37	12.98	12.51	12.37	12.16	12.21	12.08	11.97	11.72	11.55	11.31	10.83	(4)
Prince Edward Island	12.14	11.27	11.68	11.43	10.88	11.04	10.70	10.72	11.02	11.29	11.85	11.86	12.30	12.63	12.18	12.11	11.35	10.47	(5)
Newfoundland	14.70	14.57	14.40	14.20	13.50	13.23	13.15	12.81	12.75	13.12	12.79	13.28	13.36	13.25	12.71	13.61	12.79	13.22	(1)
9 Provinces	12.91	12.69	12.44	12.22	11.51	11.25	11.14	10.51	10.28	10.21	10.26	10.25	10.33	10.21	10.42	10.44	10.15	9.76	
Ontario	9.83	9.35	8.75	8.39	8.07	8.20	8.06	7.76	7.56	7.65	7.45	7.20	7.05	7.25	7.54	7.65	7.06	6.72	(10)
(Rank)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	
Canada	11.70	11.39	11.01	10.76	10.24	10.11	9.96	9.44	9.21	9.19	9.12	8.99	8.97	9.00	9.24	9.31	8.91	8.54	

e = estimate

Source: Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, April 1992, for actual data. Statistics Canada and COU Research Division for estimates

TABLE 13

GDP ELASTICITY BY PROVINCE, 1977-78 TO 1994-95
(GROWTH RATES OF PROVINCIAL OPERATING GRANTS
TO UNIVERSITIES AS A RATIO OF GDP GROWTH)

	1977-78 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1994-95	1977-78 to 1994-95	Rank
British Columbia	0.464	1.224	0.614	0.614	(7)
Alberta	0.656	1.712	-0.321	0.574	(9)
Saskatchewan	0.729	1.015	-0.093	0.637	(5)
Manitoba	0.710	0.856	0.024	0.633	(6)
Quebec	0.785	1.204	1.069	0.926	(2)
New Brunswick	0.653	1.063	0.367	0.655	(4)
Nova Scotia	0.606	0.885	-0.099	0.548	(10)
Prince Edward Island	0.791	1.669	-0.329	0.758	(3)
Newfoundland	0.712	1.597	0.805	0.936	(1)
9 Provinces	0.680	1.241	0.472	0.742	-
Ontario	0.631	0.942	0.025	0.614	(8)
Canada	0.665	1.089	0.381	0.694	-

Note: In this table, "elasticity" refers to the growth of operating grants to universities relative to the growth of the economy. The table demonstrates that as the economy, stated in terms of Gross Domestic Product, expands or contracts, then operating grants to universities will expand or contract at a ratio greater or less than 1.00. That is, if provincial grants to universities are increasing at a faster rate than the GDP, this table will reflect elasticities greater than 1.00. If grants are increasing at a slower rate than the GDP, elasticities will be less than 1.00. If grants to universities actually decline, elasticities will usually equal a negative value.

Sources: Statistics Canada
Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons.

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TABLE 14

INCREASES AND DECREASES IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES, 1996-97

British Columbia	0.0
Alberta	-3.0
Saskatchewan	0.0
Manitoba	-1.7
Ontario	-16.0
Quebec	-6.2
New Brunswick	-2.2
Nova Scotia	-7.0
Prince Edward Island	0.0
Newfoundland	-8.0

TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE OF UNIVERSITIES' TOTAL INCOME, 1993-94

	Provincial Government Grants		Tuition Fees		Federal Government Grants		Other Income		Total Income
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
British Columbia	52.6	(8)	14.5	(7)	11.0	(2)	21.9	(3)	100.0
Alberta	56.0	(5)	14.4	(8)	8.2	(6)	21.4	(4)	100.0
Saskatchewan	53.4	(7)	15.6	(6)	9.9	(3)	21.1	(5)	100.0
Manitoba	56.4	(4)	17.5	(3)	7.8	(8)	18.3	(7)	100.0
Quebec	62.4	(2)	11.6	(10)	9.3	(5)	16.8	(8)	100.0
New Brunswick	54.9	(6)	19.4	(2)	6.1	(9)	19.6	(6)	100.0
Prince Edward Island	70.1	(1)	16.4	(5)	2.5	(10)	11.0	(10)	100.0
Nova Scotia	47.2	(10)	20.4	(1)	9.3	(4)	23.1	(2)	100.0
Newfoundland	60.7	(3)	13.7	(9)	11.7	(1)	13.8	(9)	100.0
9 Provinces	57.6	-	14.1	-	9.3	-	19.0	-	100.0
Ontario	50.1	(9)	17.2	(4)	8.2	(7)	24.6	(1)	100.0
Canada	54.7	-	15.3	-	8.8	-	21.2	-	100.0

Source: Canadian Association of University Business Officers, Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges 1993-94

TABLE 16

UNDERGRADUATE ARTS TUITION FEES FOR FULL-TIME STUDENTS
1985-86 AND 1995-96
SELECTED CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS

Institution	1985-86	1995-96	% Change
Memorial University *Newfoundland*	$1,006	$2,312	130%
Dalhousie University *Nova Scotia*	$1,466	$3,095	111%
Mount Allison University *New Brunswick*	$1,470	$3,040	107%
Université Laval *Quebec*	$450	$1,668	271%
McGill University *Quebec*	$570	$1,668	193%
Ontario Institutions	$1,215	$2,451	102%
University of Manitoba *Manitoba*	$822	$2,377	189%
University of Saskatchewan *Saskatchewan*	$1,015	$2,550	151%
University of Calgary *Alberta*	$832	$2,660	220%
University of British Columbia *British Columbia*	$1,403	$2,295	64%

Source: Statistics Canada.

TABLE 17

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS OF TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES PER CLIENT

	HOSPITALS		SCHOOLS		UNIVERSITIES	
	Total Operating Expenses Per Patient Day 1992-93		School Board Expenditures Per Student 1992-93		Total Operating Expenditures Per Student 1992-93(e)	
British Columbia	477.88	(7)	6,340	(3)	10,544	(4)
Alberta	761.12	(1)	5,826	(5)	10,347	(5)
Saskatchewan	392.51	(10)	4,952	(8)	9,758	(7)
Manitoba	609.84	(5)	6,122	(4)	10,082	(6)
Ontario	684.24	(2)	7,091	(1)	9,630	(8)
Quebec	429.36	(9)	6,410	(2)	10,902	(3)
New Brunswick	515.04	(6)	4,971	(7)	8,659	(10)
Nova Scotia	655.94	(3)	4,836	(10)	8,881	(9)
P.E.I.	456.63	(8)	5,013	(6)	12,314	(1)
Newfoundland	650.93	(4)	4,885	(9)	11,105	(2)

(e) estimate

Source: Statistics Canada 83-246, Part 4, Hospital Indicators
Statistics Canada 81-208
Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing

TABLE 18

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

AVERAGE ANNUAL SPENDING PER INMATE, 1994-95

	Average Daily Cost per Inmate	Average Annual Cost per Inmate	Rank
British Columbia	$119.00	$43,435	(3)
Alberta	68.76	25,097	(10)
Saskatchewan	91.37	33,350	(8)
Manitoba	93.48	34,120	(7)
Ontario	124.96	45,610	(1)
Quebec	103.64	37,829	(5)
New Brunswick	80.66	29,441	(9)
Nova Scotia	114.92	41,946	(4)
Prince Edward Island	98.05	35,788	(6)
Newfoundland	123.51	45,081	(2)
Canada	$107.26	$39,150	

Source: Statistics Canada 85-211

TABLE 19

SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS BY PROVINCE, 1994

	Single Employable		Disabled Person		Single Parent One Child		Couple Two Children	
	Constant $	Rank	Constant $	Rank	Constant $	Rank	Constant $	Rank
British Columbia	6,565	(4)	9,255	(2)	11,826	(2)	15,008	(4)
Alberta	4,728	(8)	6,568	(10)	9,192	(9)	14,472	(6)
Saskatchewan	5,760	(7)	8,280	(6)	10,381	(7)	14,800	(5)
Manitoba	6,642	(3)	7,997	(9)	9,636	(8)	17,097	(2)
Quebec	6,000	(5)	8,088	(8)	11,528	(3)	13,524	(7)
New Brunswick	3,084	(10)	8,096	(7)	8,844	(10)	9,876	(10)
Nova Scotia	5,904	(6)	8,568	(4)	10,560	(6)	12,472	(8)
Prince Edward Island	7,160	(2)	8,952	(3)	10,860	(5)	16,183	(3)
Newfoundland	4,326	(9)	8,310	(5)	11,262	(4)	12,186	(9)
Average 9 Provinces	5,574		8,235		10,454		13,958	
Ontario	8,326	(1)	11,466	(1)	15,098	(1)	19,562	(1)
Canadian Average	5,850		8,558		10,919		14,518	

Source: Welfare Incomes 1994, A Report by the National Council of Welfare

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TABLE 20

TUITION FEES AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
1995-96
($ Canadian)

	Tuition and Fees	Added Out of State Tuition
Ontario Universities	$2,450	-
Public Universities		
U Georgia	$3,479	$5,868
U South Carolina @ Columbia	4,489	6,904
U California @ Berkeley	7,584	10,538
U California @ Los Angeles	5,324	10,538
U Minnesota @ Minneapolis-St. Paul	5,279	8,879
U Michigan @ Ann Arbor	7,495	15,773
State U of New York @ Buffalo	5,557	6,707
Private Universities		
Duke U	$27,369	-
Vanderbilt U	26,186	-
Harvard/Radcliffe	27,982	-
Stanford U	26,957	-
Princeton U	26,688	-
U Chicago	27,638	-

Note: Each American dollar is stated in terms of $1.37 Canadian dollars, the rate of exchange during July 1995.

Source: Annual Survey of Colleges 1995, The College Board.

TABLE 21

RE'/ENUE PER FTE ENROLMENT AT RESEARCH DOCTORAL LEVEL UNIVERSITIES
IN ONTARIO AND ELEVEN MAJOR STATES, 1993-94
(Purchasing Power Parities $ Canadian)

Institutions	Tuition and Fees	State Government Appropriations	Federal Government Grants and Contracts	State Government Grants and Contracts	Private Gifts, Grants and Contracts	Endowment Income	Total
PUBLIC							
California	5,900	12,040	8,102	1,109	2,592	0	29,744
Florida	2,944	9,674	2,241	992	2,217	0	18,067
Illinois	4,185	8,488	3,282	551	1,248	41	17,796
Indiana	5,436	7,807	2,394	264	1,201	86	17,189
Michigan	7,631	9,028	5,124	316	2,247	249	24,595
Minnesota	6,027	15,403	8,318	618	6,674	369	37,411
New York	4,200	12,881	3,634	811	1,483	91	23,100
Ohio	5,938	6,026	1,803	354	1,102	237	15,461
Pennsylvania	8,715	6,390	5,201	380	1,976	420	23,082
Texas	3,226	7,709	2,288	649	1,161	770	15,802
Wisconsin	5,307	11,280	7,003	127	3,278	191	27,185
AVERAGE	**5,281**	**8,957**	**4,009**	**594**	**1,869**	**238**	**20,949**
PRIVATE							
California	19,793	0	13,357	261	5,466	3,214	42,091
Florida	20,341	699	6,280	1,893	2,820	624	32,457
Illinois	[illegible]4,379	122	6,190	372	3,978	2,046	31,086
Indiana	[illegible]8,899	0	3,623	266	4,649	2,566	30,003
Michigan	13,898	0	986	1,745	2,557	128	19,313
New York	[illegible]9,898	178	6,373	1,064	5,308	2,069	34,889
Ohio	[illegible]699	710	15,100	625	6,924	3,712	44,770
Pennsylvania	19,445	1,046	10,152	436	3,814	1,835	36,729
Texas	11,619	0	1,862	288	1,584	5,353	20,705
Wisconsin	13,103	0	1,059	354	851	696	16,064
AVERAGE	**18,721**	**259**	**7,822**	**715**	**4,437**	**2,379**	**34,133**
ONTARIO							
Carleton	2,648	5,249	954	110	535	129	9,624
Guelph	2,922	8,957	2,221	2,677	995	590	18,362
McMaster	2,541	8,194	2,167	1,113	3,718	1,173	18,905
Ottawa	2,578	8,598	1,370	651	1,590	217	15,004
Queen's	3,041	9,017	3,126	480	2,240	764	18,669
Toronto	3,458	9,549	2,685	891	3,481	1,520	21,584
Waterloo	2,964	8,050	1,553	642	1,259	252	14,719
Western	3,129	7,416	1,148	172	1,278	680	13,822
Windsor	2,605	5,669	467	104	345	152	9,344
York	2,879	6,268	476	23	388	105	10,139
AVERAGE	**2,955**	**7,797**	**1,631**	**615**	**1,716**	**638**	**15,350**

Source: National Data Service for Higher Education
Council of Finance Officers - Universities of Ontario, Financial Report of Ontario Universities 1993-94.

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TABLE 22

REVENUE PER FTE ENROLMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
AND COMPARATOR INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1993-94
(Purchasing Power Parities $ Canadian)

Institutions	Tuition and Fees	State Government Appropriations	Federal Government Grants	State Government Grants and Contracts	Private Gifts, Grants and Contracts	Endowment Income	Total
University of Toronto	3,458	9,549	2,685	891	3,481	1,520	21,584
PUBLIC							
U California @ Los Angeles	6,612	13,234	8,821	931	3,269	0	32,868
U Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign	4,843	9,591	6,434	521	2,328	109	23,827
U Washington	6,246	10,500	14,271	689	3,020	284	35,010
U Wisconsin @ Madison	5,972	12,734	9,742	162	4,621	276	33,508
U Minnesota @ Minneapolis	6,027	15,403	8,318	618	6,674	369	37,411
Ohio State U - Main Campus	6,473	8,416	4,184	685	3,034	462	23,255
U Michigan @ Ann Arbor	12,575	9,364	10,979	222	3,290	587	37,018
U Florida	3,119	14,017	3,902	1,149	5,121	0	27,309
U.S. Institutions Average	6,493	11,529	8,120	616	3,883	268	30,909

Source: National Data Service for Higher Education
Council of Finance Officers - Universities of Ontario, Financial Report of Ontario Universities 1993-94.

TABLE 23

REVENUE PER FTE ENROLMENT AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND COMPARATOR INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1993-94
(Purchasing Power Parities $ Canadian)

Institutions	Tuition and Fees	State Government Appropriations	Federal Government Grants	State Government Grants and Contracts	Private Gifts, Grants and Contracts	Endowment Income	Total
Queen's University	3,041	9,017	3,126	480	2,240	764	18,669
PUBLIC							
U California @ Davis	5,721	15,043	6,386	1,857	2,376	0	31,384
U California @ Irvine	5,638	10,343	5,470	931	2,093	0	24,475
U Connecticut	5,929	8,941	2,181	676	498	9	18,234
U New Hampshire	8,549	4,317	3,437	520	1,744	166	18,732
U Rhode Island	7,302	5,918	3,895	282	509	0	17,906
U Utah	3,555	8,569	5,429	424	1,248	425	19,650
Washington State U	4,726	10,597	4,391	1,244	1,981	262	23,201
U Virginia - Main Campus	8,376	7,419	6,508	279	4,734	1,483	28,800
Colorado State U	5,385	5,093	4,146	358	915	575	16,472
U Maine @ Orono	4,776	7,952	3,161	691	1,004	193	17,778
U.S. Institutions Average	5,878	8,689	4,655	752	1,774	343	22,091
PRIVATE							
U Miami	21,338	1,244	10,533	2,312	3,957	999	40,381
Northwestern U	22,130	0	8,127	523	5,019	2,834	38,632
Princeton U	22,626	0	12,289	451	10,268	20,827	66,463
Yale U	20,716	0	22,636	1,602	11,937	13,206	70,099
Georgetown U	22,869	0	10,830	166	5,039	960	39,863
U.S. Institutions Average	21,882	280	12,469	1,055	6,725	6,145	48,555

Source: National Data Service for Higher Education
Council of Finance Officers - Universities of Ontario, Financial Report of Ontario Universities 1993-94

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TABLE 24

EXPENDITURES PER FTE ENROLMENT AT RESEARCH DOCTORAL LEVEL
UNIVERSITIES IN ONTARIO AND ELEVEN MAJOR STATES, 1993-94
(Purchasing Power Parities $ Canadian)

Institutions	Instruction	Research	Academic Support	Student Services	Administrative Support	Physical Plant	Scholarships and Fellowships	Total
PUBLIC								
California	11,809	9,158	4,622	1,640	2,213	1,801	2,059	33,302
Florida	7,087	3,997	2,043	744	1,643	1,165	627	17,306
Illinois	6,888	3,540	2,222	978	1,139	1,860	1,330	17,957
Indiana	7,531	2,358	2,053	589	1,351	1,722	938	16,541
Michigan	8,842	5,656	2,253	1,036	1,793	1,876	1,773	23,228
Minnesota	12,693	10,723	4,751	1,396	2,574	2,947	1,703	36,788
New York	8,931	3,626	1,730	859	2,494	2,275	1,153	21,067
Ohio	7,230	1,882	1,662	769	1,106	1,133	998	14,780
Pennsylvania	8,417	5,457	2,689	1,044	2,249	1,806	1,232	22,894
Texas	6,197	3,183	1,144	479	1,127	1,272	1,021	14,424
Wisconsin	7,943	8,878	2,762	1,162	1,382	1,875	1,336	25,339
AVERAGE	8,187	4,699	2,376	929	1,607	1,619	1,266	20,683
PRIVATE								
California	14,942	10,849	3,710	1,772	4,912	3,012	5,361	44,559
Florida	13,194	4,942	2,412	1,332	3,030	1,832	3,995	30,737
Illinois	19,107	5,771	2,062	1,337	4,003	2,779	4,849	39,909
Indiana	11,075	3,004	2,488	1,295	3,741	2,192	4,836	28,631
Michigan	8,933	516	3,301	1,263	2,785	1,531	3,515	19,844
New York	13,230	5,543	2,285	1,447	4,082	3,024	4,633	35,244
Ohio	13,404	14,383	3,839	1,480	3,963	3,460	4,511	45,040
Pennsylvania	14,339	8,736	3,614	1,459	5,064	2,930	4,727	40,858
Texas	8,969	1,721	2,022	1,203	2,586	1,579	3,207	21,289
Wisconsin	6,911	607	2,422	1,115	2,914	1,140	2,858	17,967
AVERAGE	14,157	6,519	2,719	1,454	4,108	2,728	4,604	36,290
ONTARIO								
Carleton	5,264	1,318	793	253	767	895	203	9,493
Guelph	8,016	5,588	797	432	1,108	1,450	251	17,639
McMaster	8,679	6,714	1,100	311	1,209	1,442	346	19,801
Ottawa	7,785	3,261	945	259	1,097	1,499	299	15,144
Queen's	8,869	6,117	1,158	511	958	1,258	767	19,638
Toronto	8,757	6,525	1,347	305	1,382	1,548	566	20,429
Waterloo	7,068	3,102	973	443	1,197	1,373	308	14,484
Western	7,604	2,242	990	399	1,095	998	285	13,612
Windsor	5,347	761	841	450	923	1,105	131	9,557
York	5,944	732	840	236	1,145	990	155	10,041
AVERAGE	7,405	3,673	1,014	340	1,127	1,261	344	15,165

Source: National Data Service for Higher Education
Council of Finance Officers - Universities of Ontario, Financial Report of Ontario Universities 1993-94.

TABLE 25

TWO-YEAR CHANGE IN STATE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS TO UNIVERSITIES 1993-94 TO 1995-96

Rank	State	% Increase or Decrease
1	Mississippi	+ 44 %
2	New Mexico	+ 19
3	Georgia	+ 18
4	Idaho	+ 18
5	Utah	+ 16
6	Florida	+ 15
7	Missouri	+ 15
8	Nevada	+ 15
9	California	+ 14
10	Rhode Island	+ 14
11	Delaware	+ 14
12	Ohio	+ 14
13	Arizona	+ 13
14	Massachusetts	+ 10
15	West Virginia	+ 10
16	Illinois	+ 10
17	Oregon	+ 10
18	Maryland	+ 9
19	Tennessee	+ 9
20	Colorado	+ 9
21	Iowa	+ 8
22	North Carolina	+ 8
23	Kansas	+ 8
24	Nebraska	+ 8
	Pennsylvania	+ 8
26	Arkansas	+ 8
27	Kentucky	+ 7
28	New Jersey	+ 7
	Michigan	+ 7
30	South Carolina	+ 6
31	Minnesota	+ 6
32	Alabama	+ 6
33	Indiana	+ 6
34	South Dakota	+ 5
35	Vermont	+ 5
36	Louisiana	+ 5
37	North Dakota	+ 5
38	Washington	+ 4
39	Maine	+ 4
40	Wisconsin	+ 4
41	Wyoming	+ 4
42	Texas	+ 3
43	New Hampshire	+ 3
44	Virginia	+ 3
45	Oklahoma	+ 2
46	Connecticut	+ 1
47	Montana	- 2
48	New York	- 4
49	Alaska	- 6
n/c	Hawaii	- 9
	Total U.S.	+ 8 %

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education

TABLE 26

BUDGET REQUESTS TO STATE LEGISLATURES
INCREASES IN STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
1996-97

Alabama	6.7 %	Alaska	1.0 %
Arizona	10.1	California	4.4 *
Colorado	4.5	Delaware	7.5 *
Florida	7.1	Georgia	6.5
Hawaii	15.3	Idaho	11.4
Illinois	4.0	Indiana	4.1
Iowa	7.9	Kansas	4.8
Kentucky	8.4	Maryland	2.7
Massachusetts	4.0	Michigan	11.8
Mississippi	18.3	Missouri	9.7
New Mexico	7.2	North Carolina	1.0
Ohio	4.5	Oklahoma	12.7
Pennsylvania	4.5 *	Rhode Island	7.6
South Carolina	8.6	South Dakota	2.9
Tennessee	7.5	Utah	12.3
Vermont	2.6	Virginia	5.2
West Virginia	3.2	Wyoming	7.0 **
Average	7.0		

* Increase for the largest part of the system. Other parts may receive larger or smaller increases.
** Increase or decrease for two fiscal years, compared with previous two fiscal years.

Source: "The Outlook for Higher Education in the 50 State Legislatures this Year", The Chronicle of Higher Education, January 5, 1996, pp. A25-A33.

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TABLE 27

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE ACCUMULATED OPERATING DEFICITS, 1994-95

Institution	$000
Carleton University	9,369
University of Guelph	21,091
- Huntington University	321
McMaster University	2,723
Ontario College of Art	550
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	3,086
Queen's University	2,676
Ryerson Polytechnic University	12,190
University of Toronto	9,494
- St. Michael's College	5,732
- Victoria University	646
Trent University	3,871
University of Waterloo	8,349
- Conrad Grebel	83
- Renison College	663
- St. Paul's United College	167
University of Western Ontario	8,384
- Huron College	913
- King's College & St. Peter's Seminary	2,924
Wilfrid Laurier University	837
University of Windsor	862

Source: COFO-UO Financial Report of Ontario Universities 1994-95

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TABLE 28

GIFTS, DONATIONS, CONTRACTS AND GRANTS FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR
ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
1983-84 TO 1994-95
($000)

	INCOME $ ACTUAL	INDEX $ ACTUAL	INCOME $ CONSTANT 1994-95	INDEX $ CONSTANT 1994-95
1983-84	138,542	100.0	202,391	100.0
1984-85	186,164	134.4	261,751	129.3
1985-86	179,887	129.8	242,964	120.0
1986-87	184,961	133.5	239,748	118.5
1987-88	219,287	158.3	272,523	134.7
1988-89	257,511	185.9	307,127	151.7
1989-90	263,346	190.1	298,278	147.4
1990-91	296,645	214.1	319,690	158.0
1991-92	339,947	245.4	352,265	174.1
1992-93	307,510	222.0	313,532	154.9
1993-94	388,769	280.6	391,166	193.3
1994-95	425,823	307.4	425,823	210.4

Source: COFO-UO, Financial Report of Ontario Universities, various years.

TABLE 29

SALARIES AND WAGES, ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES, 1977-78 TO 1994-95
(1994-95 $ CONSTANT)

	Academic Ranks		Other Instruction & Research		Non-Academic Staff		Total Salaries & Wages	
	Constant Dollars ($000)	Constant Dollars Per FTE Enrolment	Constant Dollars ($000)	Constant Dollars Per FTE Enrolment	Constant Dollars ($000)	Constant Dollars Per FTE Enrolment	Constant Dollars ($000)	Constant Dollars Per FTE Enrolment
1977-78	849,860	100.0	95,474	100.0	625,988	100.0	1,571,321	100.0
1978-79	820,060	96.3	88,661	92.7	599,874	95.7	1,508,595	95.9
1979-80	791,809	92.4	86,721	90.1	564,600	89.4	1,443,131	91.1
1980-81	773,388	87.2	85,997	86.3	546,302	83.7	1,405,686	85.7
1981-82	772,763	83.1	83,492	79.9	547,641	80.0	1,403,896	81.7
1982-83	800,231	81.5	83,475	75.7	565,417	78.2	1,449,122	79.9
1983-84	813,272	80.3	83,726	73.6	591,317	79.2	1,488,315	79.4
1984-85	820,822	80.6	84,383	73.7	600,289	80.0	1,505,494	79.9
1985-86	834,450	82.5	87,080	76.7	619,344	83.2	1,540,875	82.4
1986-87	853,442	84.1	87,581	76.8	625,379	83.7	1,566,402	83.5
1987-88	878,498	84.2	89,228	76.1	643,205	83.7	1,610,931	83.3
1988-89	906,331	83.7	95,925	78.9	666,475	83.6	1,668,730	83.4
1989-90	927,731	82.9	102,455	81.5	696,041	84.5	1,726,226	83.5
1990-91	957,092	82.3	109,673	83.9	727,406	84.9	1,794,171	83.4
1991-92	989,184	81.8	139,754	102.9	730,723	82.0	1,859,661	83.2
1992-93	999,213	81.5	134,984	98.0	752,295	83.3	1,886,491	83.2
1993-94	974,835	80.4	136,227	100.1	730,576	81.8	1,841,637	82.2
1994-95	947,117	79.9	124,214	93.3	744,850	85.3	1,816,181	82.9

Source: COFO-UO, Financial Report of Ontario Universities, various years

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TABLE 30

EMPLOYMENT AT ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES
1983-84 TO 1994-95

	Full-Time Faculty	FTE Part-Time Faculty	FTE Non-Academic Staff	Total
1983-84	12,435.0	1,799.2	17,353.2	31,587.4
1984-85	12,540.0	1,801.3	17,390.4	31,731.7
1985-86	12,900.0	1,780.0	17,639.8	32,319.8
1986-87	13,020.0	1,782.9	17,716.8	32,519.7
1987-88	13,085.0	1,851.9	17,764.0	32,700.9
1988-89	13,415.0	1,946.7	18,109.6	33,471.3
1989-90	13,671.0	2,003.3	18,443.3	34,117.6
1990-91	13,714.0	2,003.8	18,741.2	34,459.0
1991-92	13,483.0	1,952.2	18,720.0	34,155.2
1992-93	13,326.0	2,001.2	18,551.6	33,878.8
1993-94	13,175.0	2,029.4	18,399.5	33,603.9
1994-95	12,824.0	1,984.4	17,869.5	32,677.9

TABLE 31

COMPARISON OF BENEFIT COSTS
1977-78 TO 1994-95
($000 CONSTANT 1994-95 DOLLARS)
(EXCLUDING OCA, ALGOMA, NIPISSING, HEARST)

	1977 -78	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	1993 -94	1994 -95
STATUTORY BENEFITS																		
OHIP	14,534	15,225	13,539	11,569	11,825	13,402	13,270	13,592	13,336	13,127	12,697	12,260	8,327	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Pension	14,746	14,401	14,093	13,928	13,855	14,640	14,946	15,636	16,805	18,047	18,475	19,583	21,353	22,970	24,870	25,909	26,116	27,491
Workers' Compensation	2,367	2,112	2,063	1,938	2,313	2,642	2,751	3,213	3,762	4,205	4,786	5,038	5,137	5,655	6,008	6,768	6,651	6,995
Unemployment Insurance	18,101	16,491	13,742	15,870	19,097	22,048	28,225	29,550	31,087	31,885	32,616	31,595	30,740	35,043	45,105	49,643	49,942	51,410
Employer Health Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,514	34,247	36,457	36,788	36,635	35,418
Total Statutory Benefits	49,748	48,230	43,436	43,334	47,091	52,732	59,193	61,992	66,990	67,264	68,575	68,475	77,071	97,914	112,440	119,108	119,343	121,314
NON-STATUTORY BENEFITS																		
Pension																		
- Current Service	89,890	89,086	88,981	83,304	84,754	89,908	92,788	92,654	93,139	91,890	99,736	78,304	78,614	81,180	98,451	105,890	65,545	62,454
- Experience Deficiency	3,778	4,144	1,036	345	863	848	470	434	(258)	(254)	(245)	(756)	0	0	0	143	0	0
- Past Service Liability	8,854	8,117	5,088	1,634	247	815	1,023	1,292	0	118	191	(1,256)	328	353	156	315	48	2
Group Life Insurance	9,580	8,646	8,225	7,442	6,548	7,018	7,233	6,797	7,088	7,011	7,408	7,764	8,438	9,003	8,082	9,523	10,015	9,628
Long Term Disability	4,507	4,680	4,602	5,722	5,441	6,091	7,182	6,987	6,907	6,987	7,182	7,690	7,300	7,972	8,509	9,237	9,377	9,520
Dental Insurance	3,051	4,840	4,806	5,605	7,290	8,263	8,581	9,356	10,692	11,715	12,595	13,049	14,935	15,212	17,569	17,201	20,148	22,924
Extended Health Care	2,894	2,350	2,241	3,128	3,485	4,371	4,799	5,645	6,992	7,552	8,163	9,439	10,846	12,988	14,985	16,455	21,540	24,277
Tuition Remission	1,198	2,195	3,545	3,587	4,419	4,499	4,705	5,741	5,854	5,745	5,279	5,833	6,036	6,941	7,314	7,168	7,566	7,941
Other	1,211	1,082	1,294	1,235	1,632	1,543	1,309	610	1,703	(4,202)	(24,013)	(364)	1,104	306	5,275	4,610	2,034	7,632
Total Non-statutory Benefits	124,560	125,142	117,818	112,003	114,470	123,156	126,090	129,516	132,118	126,341	116,297	119,707	127,602	133,955	160,341	170,541	136,275	144,378
Total Benefits	174,308	173,371	161,255	155,337	161,561	175,888	187,282	191,508	199,107	193,606	184,872	188,182	204,673	231,869	272,781	289,649	255,619	265,692

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TABLE 32

EXPENDITURES ON LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS
ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES, 1977-78 TO 1994-95

	Acquisitions as % of Total Operating Expenses	Constant Dollars	Constant Dollars per FTE	Cost Index
1977-78	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1978-79	2.1	96.0	98.3	115.4
1979-80	2.2	89.9	91.4	136.5
1980-81	2.3	95.9	94.2	148.0
1981-82	2.2	89.3	83.8	168.8
1982-83	2.1	83.9	74.5	198.1
1983-84	2.2	87.4	75.2	214.3
1984-85	2.2	84.1	72.0	236.7
1985-86	2.2	78.6	67.8	263.7
1986-87	2.2	81.2	69.8	278.5
1987-88	2.2	81.7	68.3	293.3
1988-89	2.3	88.0	70.8	295.3
1989-90	2.2	88.8	69.2	309.9
1990-91	2.1	89.4	67.0	326.9
1991-92	2.1	88.4	63.7	355.4
1992-93	2.1	80.4	57.2	414.1
1993-94	2.2	80.4	57.8	426.9
1994-95	2.4	72.9	53.6	502.0

Sources: COFO-UO Financial Report of Ontario Universities, various years.
Bowker (U.S.) Hardcover Book and Periodical.
Price indices converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations.

TABLE 33

CAPITAL FUNDING FOR UNIVERSITIES
1964-65 TO 1995-96

	Capital Funding ($000)	Constant 1995-96 ($000)
1964-65	45,600.0	241,636.2
1965-66	89,239.0	459,235.2
1966-67	93,105.0	462,621.7
1967-68	99,995.0	477,608.0
1968-69	132,974.0	607,966.5
1969-70	109,253.0	481,476.6
1970-71	139,805.0	601,483.2
1971-72	136,047.0	563,716.8
1972-73	98,712.0	389,031.6
1973-74	54,492.0	197,366.3
1974-75	21,642.0	70,308.9
1975-76	20,593.2	60,838.4
1976-77	17,618.7	48,755.5
1977-78	26,089.6	66,459.2
1978-79	17,498.4	40,841.9
1979-80	17,740.5	37,910.4
1980-81	20,387.0	39,209.2
1981-82	22,891.7	39,239.2
1982-83	19,620.3	30,741.9
1983-84	28,960.0	43,173.8
1984-85	34,742.6	49,850.4
1985-86	67,225.8	92,658.7
1986-87	61,217.2	80,976.9
1987-88	60,653.0	76,922.9
1988-89	72,700.0	88,485.1
1989-90	77,700.0	89,810.8
1990-91	77,700.0	85,452.7
1991-92	124,557.4	131,716.7
1992-93	83,967.0	87,366.3
1993-94	72,064.6	73,995.4
1994-95	39,843.5	40,680.3
1995-96	40,013.3	40,013.3

Source: Ministry of Education and Training

TABLE 34

BUILDINGS, LAND AND SITE SERVICES
TOTAL EXPENSES PER FTE STUDENT BY PROVINCE
1977-78 TO 1993-94
($00' CONSTANT 1993-94 DOLLARS)

Province	1977 -78	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	1993 -94	Total	Rank
British Columbia	1,329	1,260	1,241	1,871	1,475	926	496	967	1,078	461	378	1,204	897	990	2,111	2,081	2,580	21,346	(2)
Alberta	667	976	1,688	1,577	1,779	1,909	1,804	1,185	1,331	2,271	1,236	603	556	459	484	797	689	20,010	(3)
Saskatchewan	1,127	1,469	1,946	1,692	661	342	512	711	779	1,141	784	1,006	2,741	1,440	376	242	347	17,316	(4)
Manitoba	193	155	635	119	362	230	496	722	400	519	276	302	165	246	381	349	217	5,765	(10)
Quebec	1,405	1,574	684	459	239	322	213	322	243	262	213	366	503	640	768	622	737	9,573	(6)
New Brunswick	25	228	520	60	35	233	454	235	541	536	855	524	78	39	356	567	770	6,056	(9)
Nova Scotia	546	1,471	1,486	1,259	821	227	30	114	340	507	512	571	178	51	38	13	144	8,309	(5)
P.E.I.	87	61	1,148	329	0	284	111	236	974	20,641	1,587	1,249	2,306	503	87	392	0	29,996	(1)
Newfoundland	226	246	175	187	146	328	618	196	580	505	1,395	1,620	627	548	950	580	289	9,215	(7)
9-Provinces	989	1,210	1,005	879	676	602	525	556	582	811	530	614	654	605	775	740	844	12,596	
Ontario	476	258	198	367	220	177	135	153	315	432	330	379	545	751	741	386	466	6,327	(8)
Canada	775	817	675	669	489	430	369	397	478	665	453	522	611	663	762	600	695	10,070	

Source: Statistics Canada
Canadian Association of University Business Officers

TABLE 35

GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES ON
RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT (GERD)
(Most Recent Data)

		GERD per Capita (Purchasing Power Parities $ U.S.)	GERD as Percentage of GDP	Percentage of GERD Performed by Higher Education Sector	GERD Performed by Higher Education Sector as Percentage of GDP
		$	%	%	%
Canada	(1994)	291.3*	1.47	26.0	0.38
U.S.A.	(1994)	644.8*	2.54	15.2	0.39
Australia	(1992)	266.5	1.58	26.6	0.42
Japan	(1993)	596.6	2.94	20.1	0.59
France	(1993)	458.3	2.38**	15.7	0.37
Germany	(1994)	457.6*	2.37	18.8	0.45
Italy	(1994)	235.5*	1.21	20.9	0.25
U.K.	(1993)	370.8	2.19	16.5	0.36
Sweden	(1993)	549.0	3.26	24.7	0.81

* 1993 data
** 1994 data

Source: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators 1995.2, 1996

TABLE 36

COSTS OF SPONSORED RESEARCH AND THE OPERATING BASE
1977-78 TO 1994-95

	Sponsored Research Expenses		Operating Expenses	
	Constant Dollars (1994-95) $000	Percentage Growth from 1977-78	Constant Dollars (1994-95) $000	Percentage Growth from 1977-78
1977-78	313,587	0.0	2,167,510	0.0
1978-79	330,541	5.4	2,086,127	-3.8
1979-80	339,988	8.4	2,016,980	-6.9
1980-81	352,394	12.4	1,967,796	-9.2
1981-82	385,737	23.0	1,970,608	-9.1
1982-83	426,431	36.0	2,038,020	-6.0
1983-84	434,003	38.4	2,109,815	-2.7
1984-85	463,834	47.9	2,137,944	-1.4
1985-86	470,709	50.1	2,190,798	1.1
1986-87	467,535	49.1	2,221,913	2.5
1987-88	490,700	56.5	2,267,699	4.6
1988-89	547,413	74.6	2,329,295	7.5
1989-90	553,643	76.6	2,410,679	11.2
1990-91	593,118	89.1	2,530,684	16.8
1991-92	601,365	91.8	2,650,177	22.3
1992-93	622,377	98.5	2,702,519	24.7
1993-94	721,611	130.1	2,619,682	20.9
1994-95	722,901	130.5	2,632,182	21.4

Source: COFO-UO, Financial Report of Ontario Universities, various years.

TABLE 37

CANADIAN UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES
BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Unemployment Rates* (%)																		Participation Rates**
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995
Total Canadian Labour Force	8.3	7.9	7.0	7.1	8.5	12.7	11.1	10.7	9.8	9.3	7.9	7.4	7.5	9.3	10.2	11.2	11.0	9.3	9.2	63.8
0-8 years	10.5	9.4	9.0	9.0	11.3	15.6	12.6	14.1	12.7	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.7	15.5	14.6	17.2	17.6	14.9	15.7	26.7
High School	9.5	9.0	7.8	8.3	10.0	14.8	13.2	12.5	11.7	11.3	9.4	8.9	9.1	11.3	12.7	14.3	13.5	11.7	11.8	60.1
Some Post-Secondary	6.9	7.0	4.8	6.7	6.6	11.1	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.7	6.6	6.8	6.0	9.4	9.3	10.8	11.2	9.4	9.5	66.9
Post Secondary Certificate or Diploma	6.0	5.2	5.3	4.0	5.0	8.9	8.3	7.7	7.2	6.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	7.3	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.1	7.6	75.8
University Degree	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.2	5.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.5	83.3

Source: Estimates by Educational Attainment. The Labour Force Monthly Report. Statistics Canada.

* As of December of each year.
** Labour Force percentage of population 15 years and over.

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TABLE 38

AVERAGE INCOME BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1994

	Canada	Ontario
University Degree	$41,844	$45,165
Secondary and some post-secondary	23,302	24,606
Less than Grade 9	16,735	18,222

Source: Statistics Canada 13-207, Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1994

TABLE 39

EMPLOYMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1989-1995*
(000's)

	Canada						Ontario					
	University Degree		No Degree		Total		University Degree		No Degree		Total	
1989	1,917	-	10,462	-	12,379	-	844	-	4,095	-	4,939	-
1990	1,835	-82	10,413	-49	12,248	-131	801	-43	4,018	-77	4,819	-120
1991	1,910	-7	10,219	-243	12,129	-250	852	+8	3,859	-236	4,711	-228
1992	2,079	+162	10,071	-391	12,150	-229	885	+41	3,829	-266	4,714	-225
1993	2,191	+274	10,115	-347	12,306	-73	924	+80	3,854	-241	4,778	-161
1994	2,287	+370	10,383	-79	12,670	+291	978	+134	3,949	-146	4,927	-12
1995	2,530	+613	10,892	+430	13,422	+1,043	1,073	+229	4,168	+73	5,241	+302

* As of December of each year

Source Statistics Canada 71-001

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TABLE 40

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
ONTARIO AND CANADA
1989 TO 1995*
(Thousands)

	Canada							Ontario						
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL														
Management	1,631 6	1,730 0	1,744 6	1,775 1	1,720 9	1,876 0	1,892 1	724 7	745 4	736 6	763 3	702 1	817 6	793 9
Teaching	589 0	582 7	633 5	649 7	632 5	666 9	681 7	238 0	218 7	256 2	240 4	244 0	247 8	255 5
Culture and Recreation	255 6	242 5	234 8	251 0	291 8	282 3	316 6	100 4	111 1	94 6	108 4	133 2	122 2	125 7
Health	642 9	676 8	663 8	720 8	733 6	725 8	743 8	225 2	239 0	244 7	279 8	270 9	253 9	254 2
Other Professional	251 2	304 5	292 5	326 8	329 8	337 4	328 0	105 3	120 9	129 5	135 3	135 3	141 6	129 8
Science, Engineering and Mathematics	482 0	509 0	475 1	481 5	507 6	554 4	517 9	202 9	222 9	196 0	195 8	211 6	223 2	228 9
OTHER SECTORS														
Service	1,712 0	1,625 6	1,739 0	1,757 9	1,793 9	1,836 0	1,879 9	631 0	603 3	668 0	655 3	683 1	652 1	699 3
Sales	1,279 1	1,314 9	1,243 0	1,267 6	1,320 0	1,327 3	1,377 6	491 6	543 3	473 0	497 0	512 7	531 0	541 8
Material Handling	456 5	411 1	426 2	409 8	447 2	444 6	462 2	192 4	165 6	171 2	167 7	182 3	191 3	186 4
Processing and Machinery	1,697 4	1,569 6	1,464 0	1,467 5	1,502 0	1,604 8	1,598 1	763 4	692 9	645 4	633 1	645 0	693 6	713 2
Transport Equipment	496 1	479 9	458 6	467 0	487 3	492 4	506 6	189 1	165 7	170 2	179 8	187 0	178 0	187 5
Resource Industry	526 6	560 7	534 5	512 5	539 0	541 0	533 2	137 9	140 0	125 7	123 1	129 2	139 7	122 4
Construction	755 7	686 2	668 9	641 0	623 3	672 8	654 7	306 4	263 5	229 9	236 1	223 1	257 3	248 3
Clerical	2,195 5	2,131 6	2,102 6	2,034 9	2,009 0	1,958 5	1,929 8	920 5	861 9	843 2	789 5	811 1	774 8	754 4

93

94

* December of each year
Source Statistics Canada

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Appendix

APPENDIX

UPDATE OF THE ONTARIO UNIVERSITY NON-SALARY PRICE INDEX

The Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index was developed in 1978 to provide "a more sensitive tool to assist in measuring the likely impact of inflation on non-salary expenditure, and a more accurate measure of the extent of inflationary erosion between any two years".* The OUNSPI measures both component and global price changes for university non-salary expenditure. The components include library acquisitions, equipment and furniture, operational supplies and expenses, utilities, renovations, alterations, and major repairs, externally contracted services, travel, insurance and space rental. In 1984, and again in 1993, the OUNSPI was revised to take account of altered patterns of expenditure.

Figure A-1 compares the growth of the OUNSPI with that of the Consumer Price Index for Canada between 1977-78 and 1995-96.

Figure A-2 identifies the sources of information for the various components employed in OUNSPI and indicates the index weights employed for each component in the calculation of the overall, non-salary price index.

Table A-1 compares the growth of the OUNSPI with that of the CPI for Canada between 1977-78 and 1995-96.

Table A-2 provides information on the annual percentage variations of the components of the OUNSPI to 1994-95.

Table A-3 provides an update of the index values for each component of the OUNSPI based on 1980-81 being equal to 100.00.

* Council of Ontario Universities, *Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index*, February 1978.

FIGURE A-1

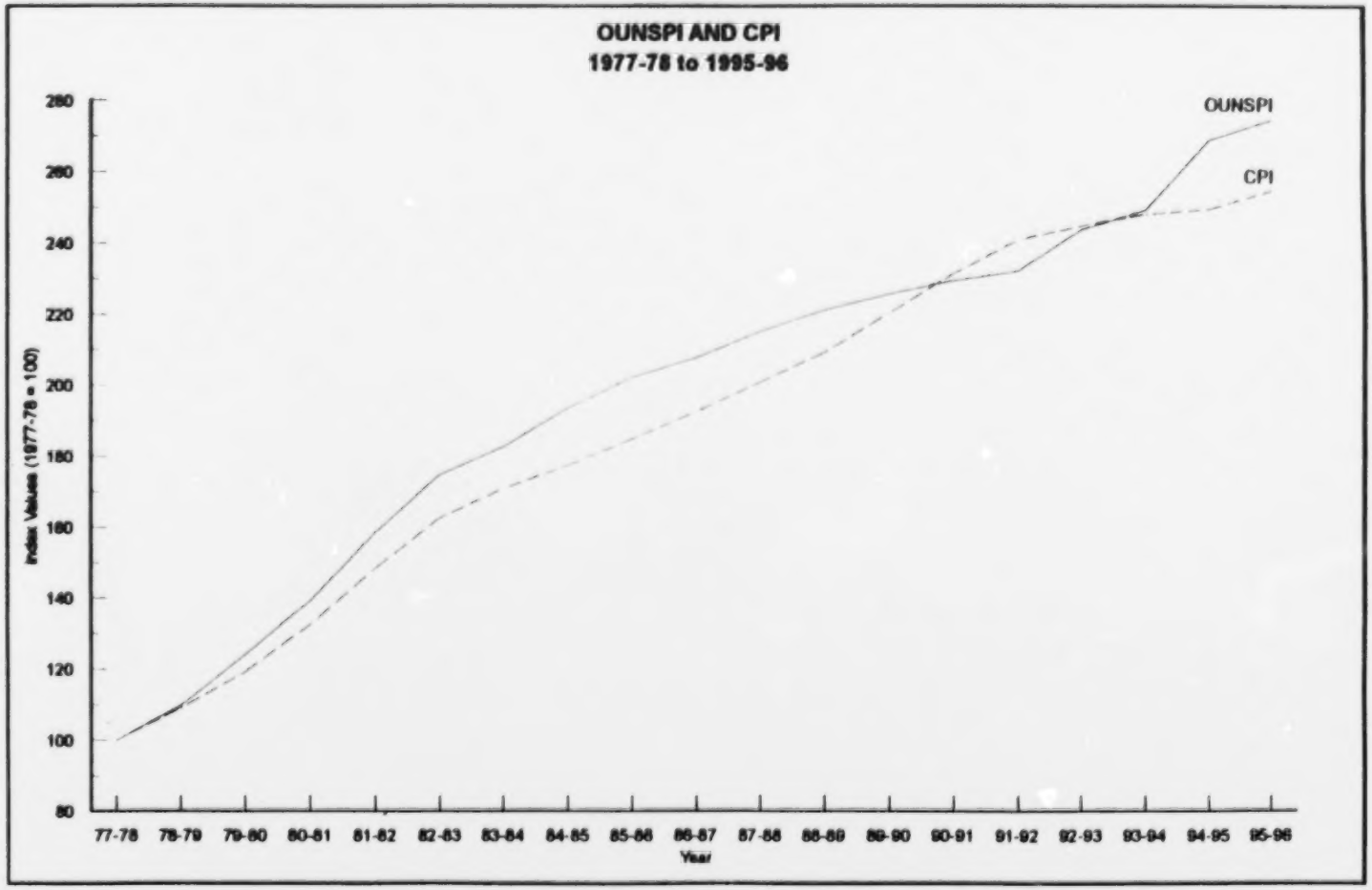
OUNSPI AND CPI
1977-78 to 1995-96
OUNSPI
CPI
Index Values (1977-78 = 100)
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
77-78
78-79
79-80
80-81
81-82
82-83
83-84
84-85
85-86
86-87
87-88
88-89
89-90
90-91
91-92
92-93
93-94
94-95
95-96
Year

FIGURE A-2 SOURCE AND WEIGHTING PATTERN OF COMPONENT INDICES

Component	Index Weights (1984)	Index Weights (1993)	Source
Books	7	7	Bowker (U S) Hardcover Book Price Index, converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations
Periodicals	7	7	Bowker (U S) Periodical Price Index, converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations
Equipment	10	10	U S Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business Price Index for machinery and equipment, converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations
Computer Equipment	10	10	Research Associates for Washington Higher Education Prices and Price and Indexes 1986 Update Data processing hardware Converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry
Furniture	2	1	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Office Furniture Industries
Stationery and Paper	8	11	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Paper and Allied Product Industries
Printing Materials	7	7	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Fine papers
Tools and Apparatus	8	5	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Industries
Chemicals	4	4	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Chemical & Chemical Products Industries
Postage	3	4	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Postal Services
Long Distance	2	2	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Communications
Computer Software	0	3	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industries
Electricity	9	12	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Electric Power Selling Price Index (Non-Residential) over 5,000 KW Ontario
Gas	7	3	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Piped Gas
Oil	1	0	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Heavy Fuel Oil
Telephone	4	3	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Communications
Water	1	1	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Water
Renovations	3	2	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Historical Non Residential Price Deflators
Transportation	3	4	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Transportation
Shelter	1	1	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Shelter
Food Away From Home	1	1	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index - Food Purchased from Restaurants
Insurance	1	1	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Homeowner's Insurance Premiums
Space Rental	1	1	Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Shelter

TABLE A-1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND THE
ONTARIO UNIVERSITY NON-SALARY PRICE INDEX
(1980-81=100)

Year	OUNSPI	CPI	OUNSPI Annual % Increase	CPI Annual % Increase
Actual				
1970-71	37.8	44.7	-	-
1971-72	39.5	46.4	4.4	3.9
1972-73	40.8	48.8	3.4	5.1
1973-74	45.4	53.1	11.2	8.9
1974-75	52.9	59.2	16.6	11.4
1975-76	58.6	65.1	10.9	10.0
1976-77	63.9	69.5	8.9	6.8
1977-78	71.8	75.5	12.3	8.6
1978-79	78.8	82.4	9.9	9.1
1979-80	89.1	90.0	13.1	9.2
1980-81	100.0	100.0	12.2	11.2
1981-82	113.9	112.2	13.9	12.2
1982-83	125.5	122.7	10.2	9.4
1983-84	131.2	129.0	4.5	5.1
1984-85	139.0	134.0	6.0	3.9
1985-86	145.2	139.5	4.4	4.1
1986-87	149.2	145.4	2.8	4.2
1987-88	154.4	151.6	3.5	4.3
1988-89	158.8	158.0	2.8	4.2
1989-90	162.1	166.4	2.1	5.3
1990-91	164.7	174.9	1.6	5.1
1991-92	166.7	181.9	1.2	4.0
1992-93	175.0	184.8	5.0	1.6
1993-94	179.0	187.3	2.3	1.3
1994-95	193.2	188.5	7.9	0.6
1995-96(e)	197.2	192.4	2.1	2.1

e = estimate

TABLE A-2

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN THE ONTARIO UNIVERSITY NON-SALARY PRICE INDEX COMPONENTS

Component	1977 -78	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	1993 -94	1994 -95
Books	19.2	9.5	25.2	3.5	10.7	17.1	5.2	2.5	9.2	2.1	6.5	-0.2	1.7	2.0	4.4	1.4	-16.8	27.6
Periodicals	17.8	22.3	11.0	14.5	16.1	17.6	12.5	16.2	13.0	7.9	4.6	1.3	7.0	7.6	11.2	20.4	12.9	13.9
Equipment	16.5	15.0	11.1	12.5	15.3	7.3	2.9	9.1	5.8	0.6	-3.2	-4.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	7.5	7.7	5.0
Computer Equipment	9.1	6.2	5.9	19.8	14.9	3.4	-0.2	2.6	2.2	1.9	0.0	2.7	2.2	-3.4	-1.7	1.0	1.6	0.5
Furniture	4.9	7.0	12.8	10.4	12.3	7.1	4.5	6.7	6.0	4.7	3.1	4.1	3.5	3.2	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.0
Stationery and Paper	5.0	9.9	17.3	14.1	9.0	-0.6	0.9	10.7	-0.5	6.9	9.9	7.5	1.4	-3.4	-11.3	0.1	-0.4	21.3
Printing Materials	4.2	7.2	14.2	10.0	10.3	2.6	2.7	6.7	0.1	6.0	5.2	10.7	-0.3	-1.6	-8.0	-0.6	1.4	15.8
Tools and Apparatus	11.6	10.6	16.7	14.3	11.6	8.3	4.3	5.9	5.1	3.5	3.7	6.0	3.7	2.7	2.3	1.6	3.0	2.7
Chemicals	6.0	8.7	16.7	15.0	12.7	5.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	0.1	6.1	8.7	-2.5	1.3	-2.1	0.6	2.8	9.9
Postage	25.3	17.0	19.6	0.2	24.2	40.9	5.1	0.0	10.7	2.5	7.7	3.7	2.0	4.6	7.7	6.3	2.6	1.3
Long Distance	9.3	5.6	3.5	4.5	11.5	15.1	5.4	1.4	1.1	-0.6	-0.2	-2.7	-1.4	-0.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0
Computer Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.4	-1.7	1.0	1.6	0.5
Electricity	26.3	5.3	10.4	11.7	9.8	9.7	8.3	8.1	6.5	4.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	7.8	9.6	10.5	4.8	-0.4
Gas	15.8	14.6	5.5	17.9	26.5	22.0	5.0	1.4	0.0	-0.6	-1.9	-2.5	-5.7	-1.0	9.1	2.5	7.9	2.3
Oil	20.8	14.8	26.8	22.4	24.6	7.4	13.7	11.9	-5.2	-37.6	12.7	-15.2	13.2	5.0	-16.3	10.3	-8.3	21.5
Telephone	9.3	5.6	3.5	4.5	11.5	15.1	5.4	1.4	1.1	-0.6	-0.2	-2.7	-1.4	-0.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0
Water	11.7	7.6	7.3	8.3	12.4	11.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	3.1	2.2	7.2	8.1	9.1	7.9	7.3	5.0	3.4
Renovations	6.8	11.1	15.1	9.4	9.7	4.8	4.6	3.3	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.5	3.4	2.4	-2.0	-0.5	1.8	4.4
Transportation	6.0	6.6	11.4	14.4	18.1	10.7	4.7	3.9	5.0	2.0	4.4	1.9	6.3	4.8	0.6	3.2	3.1	5.2
Shelter	8.5	6.7	5.5	7.6	12.5	11.0	5.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.7	4.9	6.0	5.4	3.6	1.7	1.0	0.5
Food Away from Home	5.3	8.7	12.1	8.5	9.9	9.6	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.9	3.6	5.2	5.1	7.3	7.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
Insurance	12.2	5.9	5.8	8.9	20.0	8.4	5.6	2.8	5.4	10.5	13.0	8.7	6.8	-1.9	0.1	1.1	5.3	1.3
Space Rental	8.5	6.7	5.5	7.6	12.5	11.0	5.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.7	4.9	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.8

e = estimated figure

TABLE A-3

COMPONENT PRICE INDICES IN THE ONTARIO UNIVERSITY NON-SALARY PRICE INDEX
(BASED ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1980-81 = 100.0)

Component	1977 -78	1978 -79	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	1993 -94	1994 -95
Books	70.5	77.2	86.6	100.0	110.7	129.6	[illegible]	137.2	149.8	153.0	162.9	162.5	165.3	168.5	176.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	204.4
Periodicals	64.3	78.7	87.4	100.0	116.1	136.5	[illegible]	179.3	202.7	218.6	228.6	231.6	247.8	266.7	296.5	356.9	403.0	459.2
Equipment	69.6	80.0	88.9	100.0	115.3	123.6	127.2	138.8	146.9	147.8	143.0	136.7	138.3	139.5	140.6	151.2	162.9	171.1
Computer Equipment	74.2	78.8	83.5	100.0	114.9	118.7	118.5	121.6	124.2	126.6	126.7	130.1	132.9	128.5	126.3	127.6	129.7	130.3
Furniture	75.0	80.3	90.5	100.0	112.3	120.3	125.7	134.1	142.1	148.8	153.4	159.8	165.3	170.7	172.6	176.3	178.6	182.2
Stationery and Paper	68.0	74.7	87.6	100.0	109.0	108.4	109.3	121.0	120.4	128.7	141.5	152.0	154.2	149.0	132.1	132.3	131.8	160.0
Printing Materials	74.2	79.6	90.9	100.0	110.3	113.2	[illegible]	124.0	124.2	131.6	138.5	153.3	152.9	150.5	138.5	137.6	139.5	161.6
Tools and Apparatus	67.8	74.9	87.5	100.0	111.6	120.9	126.1	133.5	140.2	145.1	150.5	159.5	165.3	169.5	173.7	176.5	181.7	186.6
Chemicals	68.6	74.5	86.9	100.0	112.7	118.3	122.2	125.6	128.2	128.3	136.1	148.0	144.3	146.2	143.1	143.9	148.0	162.7
Postage	71.3	83.4	99.8	100.0	124.2	175.0	183.9	183.9	203.7	208.8	224.9	233.3	238.1	249.1	268.4	285.4	292.7	296.6
Long Distance	87.6	92.5	95.7	100.0	111.5	128.4	135.3	137.1	138.6	137.7	137.5	133.7	131.8	131.2	133.4	134.6	136.1	136.1
Computer Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128.5	126.3	127.6	129.7	130.3
Electricity	77.0	81.1	89.5	100.0	109.8	120.5	130.5	141.1	150.2	157.2	165.9	174.9	185.0	199.4	218.5	241.4	253.1	252.2
Gas	70.2	80.4	84.8	100.0	126.5	154.3	162.0	164.3	164.3	163.3	160.2	156.2	147.3	145.9	159.1	163.1	176.0	180.0
Oil	56.2	64.5	81.7	100.0	124.6	133.8	152.2	170.3	161.5	100.7	113.5	96.3	108.9	114.4	95.8	105.6	96.9	117.7
Telephone	87.6	92.5	95.7	100.0	111.5	128.4	135.3	137.1	138.6	137.7	137.5	133.7	131.8	131.2	133.4	134.6	136.1	136.1
Water	80.0	86.0	92.3	100.0	112.4	125.5	134.0	142.8	152.1	156.8	160.2	171.8	185.6	202.4	218.4	234.3	246.1	254.6
Renovations	71.5	79.4	91.4	100.0	109.7	115.0	120.2	124.2	129.6	136.1	142.7	150.5	155.6	159.4	156.3	155.5	158.2	165.2
Transportation	73.7	78.5	87.4	100.0	118.1	130.7	136.7	142.1	149.2	152.1	158.7	161.7	171.8	180.0	181.0	186.9	192.7	202.6
Shelter	82.6	88.1	93.0	100.0	112.5	124.8	131.9	136.9	141.7	146.3	153.2	160.7	170.4	179.5	186.0	189.1	191.1	192.1
Food Away from Home	75.6	82.2	92.1	100.0	109.9	120.4	125.8	130.9	136.5	143.2	148.4	156.1	164.0	176.0	189.1	192.3	194.6	197.4
Insurance	82.0	86.8	91.9	100.0	120.0	130.1	137.3	141.2	148.8	164.5	185.8	201.9	215.7	211.6	211.9	214.3	225.7	228.6
Space Rental	82.6	88.1	93.0	100.0	112.5	124.8	131.9	136.9	141.7	146.3	153.2	160.7	170.4	179.5	185.7	188.7	190.6	192.1

e = estimated figure

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